The Pacific.

REV. I. H. BRAYTON AND REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Editors.] "First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy." [PRINTED FOR THE PUBLISHERS, 145 CLAY STREET.

VOLUME VI—NO. XLVI. THURSDAY: SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 5, 1857. WHOLE NUMBER, 305

Benicia Female Seminary.

The Annual examination of the classes in this institution was done on the 26th and 27th insts. The evening of the 27th was devoted to the Senior graduating class, consisting of four young ladies, who are understood to have been pupils in the school for four or five years. This is the first graduating class, from this Seminary, and according to the accomplished Valedictorian, the first class of young ladies who have received diplomas of Education in the State.

Of Benicia as a place for such a school, it may be said, 1st. That it is accessible from all parts of the State; 2d. That the climate is very fine. The hot air of the interior is tempered by the ocean breezes, and holds the solid fogs of San Francisco in delicious solution, and makes an element for breathing fit for angels; 3d. It is, aside from the allurements and corruptions of a city life. The young ladies dwell here continually under the incitements and emulations and motives of the scholar; the charm is not broken by the diversions or duties of home, and under the constant watch of affectionate teachers, they have nothing to do but to be educated, in truth and purity. Their rambles for exercise in the open country are not liable to molestation, nor subject to the restraint of curious and impertinent observation. They may frolic like childhood, or stroll "In maiden meditation, fancy free."

Of the school we make the following observations: The girls seem to be controlled more by an affectionate regard and respect for the wishes of an elder sister, than by the rules of a governess. They know the necessity of order for their own improvement and happiness, and therefore are orderly. There is not that precise, and military discipline which is to be remarked in some of our city schools. Over a few of the half grown girls, a stern discipline would be benificent. They number about eighty, and the capacity of the buildings must be well tested. The recitation rooms are convenient and very neat, and the dormitories exhibit taste and order, "excellent things in woman."

The system of instruction appears to be most thorough. Real discipline of mind is obviously the end of the whole plan. Solid studies are more dwelt upon than in any young ladies' school we have ever visited. Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry, Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, have got these advanced pupils all a thinking. They obviously had prepared much for the examination, but in all, they have learned to think and reason. They stand self-possessed under an interrogatory. Some can make new application of the rules, and new rules, but not all. Their music, to which they give much attention, for they sing splendidly, is learned in its principles, from a text book, and from this, we put down a positive characteristic of the school to be solid study. We were particularly pleased with the examinations in Arithmetic, Algebra, Chemistry, and Kame's Elements of Criticism. We observed they are not required to stand when they recite; neither does each one always wait till called upon, but sometimes breaks in to help out another; perhaps this resulted from the eagerness of examination.

Monday evening was occupied with most ingenious tableaux, devised, by one of the teachers, occasioning silent admiration followed by rounds of applause. Those jumping girls were calm as statues. It was a very handsome and successful thing; and the whole eighty, lacking one, appeared in this picture-way before us, and not one broke down, or made any great blunder in her part. Two young ladies read the "Wreath," which has now reached several numbers, and is preserved in bound volumes. For skill in the use of words, for fine thoughts and delicate wit, and happy allusion, a company is seldom better entertained. One of the readers was easy in her superiority; would win your admiration in any place.

While we thus speak unequivocal praise of this school, and feel pride in it as an institution in the State, and attribute to it the most solid excellence, we will take the liberty to make a few criticisms. The reading of the young ladies appears to have received too little attention. Their time has been occupied in heavier studies. It lacks culture, and has no nature charm. One reader is superior, another very good, the rest are very ordinary. They do not get a quick apprehension of the author's meaning, nor express it with naturalness. The hand-writing too, seems neglected. It does not exhibit culture, care or taste; too much like a person's who writes merely to be understood. We count a fine fair hand a choice accomplishment in school girls. It might be inquired if sufficient attention is given to attitude and gymnastic exercise. Some are stooping, shoulders forward of the chest, and chin ahead of them. This may be the carelessness of home, but there should be careful means employed to remedy it. As a school however, we have never seen more healthful and handsome girls.

Of the last evening's exhibition, singing and original essays, by the four young ladies who were graduated, we would like the time to speak with fulness. Their productions were different and cannot be compared. They were all fine specimens of varied composition. Miss Woodbridge was witty, humorous, and satirical; Miss Hook's essay was as well written as any, betokened as good a mind; her subject was "Progression," but amongst all causes, she totally ignored the cause of all Christianity, and left her essay a moral desolation. Miss Riddell read a beautiful poem: "Sounds from Home." She composed also the "Parting Song," a poetical, sweet, beautiful thing. Miss Walsh read the valedictory; in its parts, in its proportions, expression, feeling, we have never known it excelled. The class would be an honor to any school. The teacher may look at them with great satisfaction and pride. The interest of the occasion increased to the close. Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, the pastor, made the class an impressive address, delivered their long looked-for diplomas, and pronounced upon them his benediction. Then came the closing song; those many well-drilled voices, underborne by the strong, magnificent "second" of the finest singer, Miss Woodbridge, and the effect was enthusiasm. We parted with high hopes. May Miss Atkins and her excellent assistants, long be spared to carry on this school, and adorn the beauty of our State, and scatter a charming light over a multitude of homes.

For the Pacific.

A Personal God.

Is God a person? Does the Divine Power think, reason and reflect? Has it free will and moral perception? Or, is it a great *impersonal* force, acting without intelligence, working blindly in obedience to a mysterious law of necessity?

There *is* a Personal God. None other can satisfy us.

The *kind* of work proves the Worker a Person.

There is clear design in what He has done. Design in the contrivings of the material world. Study plant life and animal life. See the exact intelligent adjustment of everything; forethought, contriving wisdom everywhere displayed. Examine your own body. It is a perfect palace for the regal soul. It is loaded with proofs of careful, exquisite intelligence. Who but a contriver ever fixed that little pulley in the corner of the eye, performing just the needed office, by means plainly adapted to that end and no other? That little muscle-pulley is of itself enough to pull down a whole system of unbelief.

Did a great Instinct do all this? As the bee fashions its cell of faultless mathematical proportions? Not so. An instinct itself needs accounting for. The word instinct means something thrust in, infixed; and by whom? There we want the intelligent planner. Instinct could never produce a new order of things, new races, new styles of life. A bee cannot form the least animalcule, and give it life and self-activity. Life is the great problem, calling for something beyond a blind, necessitated instinct. Behind all that is instinct, implanted, we want a mind, a contriver, a personality.

Design is clearly seen in the *ordering* of life, adapting its successive eras to the tenanted earth. How happened the globe to be peopled with just such races as it was suited to maintain? An unintelligent power would just as soon have placed man on a desolate, or a red hot earth, as on one so royally fitted up for his residence. There have been no maladjustments. In the grand progress, the onward march of life, each style has come in just where it should; the whole forming an unblemished system, most skilfully and exactly contrived.

But we have still to notice the highest kind of work produced by the great worker. It is the SOUL. The argument is a short one. To account for a product you must go at least as high as the thing produced. The stream of qualities cannot get above its source. *Man's soul* is a personal product. It must come from a personal author. We cannot possess higher qualities than He from whose fountain we draw our being. We reason and reflect, we have free will and moral perception; God must have like qualifications, for of Him we are.

Our souls demand a personal God, to be our governor and judge. It is the claim of our moral instincts. Who can think it groundless, or to be disappointed? If there be no Person to right our wrongs, and to carry out the sentence of an approving or a condemning conscience, then why should we claim it? It is a flaw in the great Instinct that has produced us. It has fashioned a universal falsehood. Do you say it was *best* for man to have this false belief? In order to check his wrong doing, and cheer him with the voice of hope? Who, or what, *knew* that it would be best, and engrafted on the soul this happy falsehood? It must have been a designed benefit; such as could have been planned only by an intelligent personal being. The exquisite fiction supposes a wise framer of the fiction, before it could be inwrought into the race.

Thus do the soul's great yearnings and fears point, irresistibly, to a personal Governor and Judge; making it doubly impossible to doubt that the power which has so contrived the world, and which has so fashioned life, especially the soul-life of man, is itself personal. God thinks, knows, remembers. He has a will for us to conform to: a moral law for us to obey.

G.

Do Ministers Work?

As a matter of fact, the labors of the Ministers of Christ cannot be defined by words. That thinking is the most laborious work, is to the thoughtful mind, only an axiom. The gospel minister *must be* a man of thought. In the first place, from seven to nine of the best years of his life are devoted to the unrewarded task—only as worthy effort is its own reward—of preparation for his work. This is a period of severe toil, inasmuch as it imposes tasks to accomplish, which the mind feels itself utterly unequal. Here the mental struggle with pride and ambition, conscious inability, together with another struggle, often equally destructive and terrible, with poverty and sickness and neglect, inevitably leave marks on the face and frame, which time can never remove.

This period past, the man begins his work. With enough of history, theology, Hebrew and Greek, but without any money to commence with, he casts himself upon the charities of a people, "who would be willing to contribute something provided they could have good preaching." Passing by comfortable places, another man's foundation, he begins his labors, say, in a new community where there is neither church edifice, church or congregation, and no one to render needed assistance until the man "shall have proved himself to be a good preacher." Does he *then* work and endure? From observation of actual facts in this State, I shall endeavor to answer this question; showing both that immeasurable difficulties sometimes circle around a minister in a new community; and, what is more, that they are sometimes endured, for the sake of usefulness, and met with a heroism almost worthy of the cause, and such as only religious love can inspire.

A LAYMAN.

Popular Amusements.

The N. Y. *Evangelist*, following out the views of an article upon this subject in the *Christian Examiner*, a Unitarian review, has some remarks, both philosophical and practical, which we here present in brief. The writer concedes, of course, what the apologists of a certain kind of amusements labor to prove—as though it were not conceded—that amusements of some kind are necessary. Also, the social and convivial cravings of uncultivated nature, predominant as they are, must and will be gratified. Bare abolition of any of the modes by which this is done, even the worst of them, is impossible, and a wise man will never attempt it.

In the reform of society, especially that of overworked and crowded cities, a philosophic benevolence, springing out of Christianity, must pave the way for law, and make it possible to restrain vice, by directing the passions to more innocent outlets.

What recreations are at once the most salutary and satisfactory to human nature in general? It is here that the lovers of the theatre, the ball room, the card table, and the gin shop make their grand theoretical mistake. They misinterpret, grossly, the dignity of even their own poor type of poor human nature. They are as ignorant of what would please them best, as they are of what is best for them. So of their apologists. They contemplate the laboring man in his hours of rest, as a mere wearied animal. They, as well as he, conclude that his first problem must be, how to escape all exertion, and the second, how to gain, passively, the most of enjoyment, or exhilaration. To worship God and meditate upon heavenly glory, is too active and elevated Sabbath employment to refresh a spirit wearied with servile labor; so he must ride, or lie vacantly on the grass, or get exhilarated with liquor, and company, and laughter—all *easy* recreations. Again, in the leisure intervals of the week, to read an instructive book, or hear a scientific lecture, or even to enjoy a concert of music, is thought too dignified and rational entertainment for the mere wearied animal. Surely, a gaudy show, a buffoon rant of nonsense, a scenic representation of the passions, a higher species of dog fight or cock fight, will entertain the poor dull creature with far less demand upon anything distinctively human in him. No doubt of it.

But it is nevertheless certain that there is something distinctively human left, even in the jaded drudge of the shop or the forge. Something, too, which the poorest of such drudges, he who has the least of it, is proud of, each in his measure; which he loves, perhaps, more than anything else, when once he gets about it to exercise and feel it to be his own. For illustration, take the humblest specimen of human nature you can select from the shops of a city, and engage him in conversation upon some topic which he can partially understand; no matter whether it be his own craft, or some department of science, or even theology. In nine cases out of ten, you find him as keenly interested in the exercise of his faculties and the discussion of his views, as if he were a member of some Royal Academy or Supreme Consistory. Take him to a political meeting and he will be as attentive to the logic of a Senator, and perhaps as good a judge of it, to the extent of his information, as any one else in the audience. In courts of law, he will hang upon the lips of the advocate and judge and follow all the intricacies of the argument, with a patient zeal that proves the rational soul, eagerly absorbing whatever is rational. And in all these things, he will experience an effective and wholesome refreshment. This is fact, not theory, and any one who has at any time in his life associated with laboring men, knows it.

Theory, however, which is nothing but fact and experience generalized into a law, testifies decidedly to the same effect. Discriminating recreation from mere repose, which all natures require alike in its place, its definition is found to be, *a change from servile to spontaneous exertion*. Repose or blank cessation, has nothing to do with amusement; it is in fact its negative. It asks only these two conditions: a change, and a spontaneous change of employment. For the student, a contest at cricket, or at wrestling, or even at mowing, may be the most satisfactory amusement, if it be but purely spontaneous. For the mower, on the contrary, the books the student has left ("We speak that we do know,") may have power to refresh and reinvigorate, beyond any other recreation. It is not meant that all laborers will find pleasure in books, or that all students will find play in manual labor; that is a matter of taste and aptitude. But the principle illustrated is, that while the labor of the brain is to be relieved by shifting the exertion to the body, the labor of the body can be effectually relieved (in the way of amusement) only by some willing exercise of the mind. And the more complete a counterpoise to the arduous physical exertions of the laborer can be effected through a spontaneous mental activity, the more perfect will be his recreation. It follows that the least intellectual amusement which a laboring man is capable of relishing, is not, as commonly supposed, most renovating to bodily fatigue, but the contrary. On the other hand, the most intellectual and dignified employment which any man can be trained to relish as an alternative to manual labor, will prove the most refreshing of alternatives. The argument which prescribes senseless and sensuous recreation for bodily fatigue, would only prove that perpetual vacancy and slumber must be better still.

Experience in the Water.

Of all the statements of the rescued passengers we have seen nothing more thrilling than this, from the New York *Times*. It is from John George, a native of England. The psychological incident, which is by no means peculiar, is worth making a note of.

Not the least interesting feature in the narrative of this terrible catastrophe, is the description of the night passed on the bosom of the waves, by those who were ultimately rescued by the bark Ellen. Mr. George, a most intelligent passenger, has given us a most thrilling account of the fearful scene. He was one of the hundreds who had supplied themselves with life-preservers, pieces of plank, &c., and preferred to await the ship's going down to leaping overboard in anticipation of her fate. When she went down stern foremost, after giving three lurches that made every timber quiver, and which were, to every quaking heart, as the throes that instantly preceded her dissolution, he was dragged, with the rest on board of her, some twenty or twenty-five feet beneath the surface. He heard no shriek—nothing but the seething rush and hiss of waters that closed above her as she hurried, almost with the speed of an arrow, to her ocean bed.

Night had closed in before the vessel sank, and he was sucked in by the whirlpool, caused by her swift descent, to a depth that, in its seeming, was unfathomable, and into a darkness that he had never dreamed of. Compared with it, the blackest night, without moon or stars, was as the broad noonday. He was rather stunned than stifled, and his sensations on coming to the surface were almost as painful, from their reaction, as those which he endured at the greatest depth to which he sank. When he became conscious, after the lapse of a minute or two, he could distinguish every object around him for a considerable distance. The waves as they rose and fell, revealed a crowd of human heads. Those unfortunates who had lost their life-preservers or planks, while under water, owing to the force of the whirlpool, were frantically snatching at the broken pieces of the wreck, which, breaking from the ship as she continued to descend, leapt above the surface, and fell back with a heavy splash. Their cries arose, that mingled into inarticulate wail, and then the lustier and less terrified shouted for assistance to the bark Marine, which was far beyond hailing distance.

The waves dashed them one against another, at first, but speedily they began to separate and the last farewells were taken. One man called to another, in our informant's hearing, "If you are saved, Frank, send my love to my dear wife," but the friend appealed to, answered only with a gurgle of the throat. He was washed off his plank and perished as his companion spoke. Many were desirous of separating themselves as far as possible from the rest, being fearful lest some desperate struggler might sieze hold of them, and draw them under. Others afraid of their loneliness, called to their neighbors to keep together. Generally, they strove to cheer each other, as long as they remained within hearing, and when the roar of the waves drowned all but the loudest shouting, the call of friendship, or the cry of despair was heard in the distance, and infused confidence, or increased dismay, in many a failing bosom.

It was when he had drifted far from the companionship of any of his fellows in misfortune, that Mr. George began to realize his situation. The night was quite dark. Occasionally, as the driving clouds parted, and gave a glimpse of sky, a star or two would be visible, but this was very seldom, and offered but the faintest gleam of hope that the morning would dawn fair and calm. The swell of the sea was great, and successively the poor floaters, holding on to their planks with the energy of despair, were riding on the brink of a precipice, and buried in a deep valley of water. Our informant, like many of the rest, was seized with the fear of sharks. Respiration was very difficult, owing to the masses of water which were constantly dashed upon them, as wave after wave rolled by. For two or three hours the water was not unpleasantly cold, and it was not till about 1 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, when they had been nearly five hours in the water, and a fresh chilling wind arose, that their limbs began to feel benumbed.

Some of the incidents described to us as occurring before or about that time were truly thrilling. One man floating in solitude, and terrified at his loneliness, after shouting himself hoarse to find a companion, saw at length a man with two life-preservers fastened about his body drifting towards him. His heart leapt with joy at the welcome sight, for the feeling of desolation which had overcome him was terrible to endure. He called to the other to join him, if possible, and made every exertion to meet him half way. There was no reply, but the other drifted nearer and nearer. A wave threw them together. They touched. The living man shrieked in the face of a corpse. The other had been drowned by the dash of the billows, or had perished from exhaustion.

When, rising and falling with the swell of the waves, the lights of the bark Ellen were first discerned by the survivors in the water, the thrill of hope that at once filled every breast, amounted, it may well be believed, to a perfect ecstacy. Let Mr. George speak for all. He says: "I never felt so thankful in all my life. I never knew what gratitude was before. I do not know whether I cried or not, but I know I was astonished to hear my own laughter ringing in my ears. I do not know why I laughed. That verse, 'God moves in a mysterious way,' kept passing in and out of me, (through me, rather) as if I had been the pipe of an organ. It did not come to me by my own volition, but somehow made me remember it. When the lights approached nearer a score of voices sprang up around me, crying "Ship ahoy," "boat ahoy," and then I began to shout too. And I had never any doubt that I should be saved, till I saw the lights pass by, about half a mile from where I was, and recede in the distance. Then I began to give myself up for lost indeed. But I slowly drifted towards her again, till I could make out her hull and one of her masts, and presently I floated close to her, and shouted, and was taken up. When I got on the deck I could not stand. I did not know till then how exhausted I was."

Our informant, before he was thus happily rescued, encountered six men clinging to a log of wood, two of whom were washed off in his sight, within a short distance of the bark. The others must have afterwards shared the same fate, as they were not taken on board the bark and were never seen again.

Psychologists probably will be able to account for one fact that has come to our knowledge, connected with this night of terror. We heard a passenger describe his sensations in this wise: "I guess I had been about four hours in the water, and had floated away from the rest, when the waves ceased to make any noise, and I heard my mother say, 'Johnny, did you eat sister's grapes?' I hadn't thought of it for twenty years, at least. It had gone clean out of my mind. I had a sister that died of consumption more than thirty years ago, and when she was sick—I was a boy of eleven or so—a neighbor had sent her some early hot-house grapes. Well, those grapes were left in a room where I was, and—I ought to have been skinned alive for it, little rascal that I was—I devoured them all.

"Mother came to me after I had gone to bed, when she couldn't find the fruit for sister to moisten her mouth with in the night, and said, 'Johnny, did you eat sister's grapes?' I did not add to the meanness of my conduct by telling a lie. I owned up, and my mother went away in tears, but without flogging me. It occasioned me a qualm of conscience for many a year after, but, as I said, for twenty years at least, I had not thought of it, till, when floating about, benumbed with cold, I heard it as plain as ever I heard her voice in my life—I heard my mother say, 'Johnny, did you eat sister's grapes?' I don't know how to account for it. It did not scare me, though I thought it was a presage of my death."

For the Children.

The Child's Gospel.

A very little girl had been early taken to church, and taught to behave reverently there. She was told that public worship had been appointed by God, and that she must attend seriously to its several parts, till she should be old enough to comprehend them. So she would fix her eyes attentively on the preacher; and listen to all he said, though able to understand but little.

But, once, a smile of joy was observed to pass over her expressive face. Her eyes grew bright, and her red lips parted as if to speak. She had been repaid for all her docile listening. In the midst of his discourse, the minister had repeated the Saviour's invitation, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not."

She had learned this passage by heart in her lisping infancy; but in the voice of the clergyman, whom she revered, it came to her with force and authority. It was like an old friend in a new garment—the shining garment of heaven.

Hastening home to her mother, who had been detained by indisposition from the public services of the Sabbath, she threw her arms around her neck exclaiming with great animation, "O mamma, dear mamma, I have heard to-day the child's Gospel!"—*Presbyterian*

THE MONSTER OF THE MIST.—There is truth as well as rare beauty in the following parable, which somewhere, I know not where, met my ear.

A Welshman, going towards the hills, one misty morning, was extremely terrified by seeing a strange-looking, gigantic figure, coming swiftly, to meet him.

Hopeless of saving himself by flight, the man summoned all his courage and firmly approached the monster.

As he drew nearer, he found it was but a man that he had so feared; when they met he found it was *his own brother*.

Surely herein is a lesson which every heart may treasure to its own profit.

KEEP THE SABBATH.—It was a remarkable saying of Judge Hale, that of all persons convicted of capital crimes, while he was upon the bench, he found few who did not confess that they began their career of wickedness, by neglect of the Sabbath.

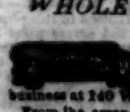
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Sacramento County Bonds, 10 per cts	70 @ 75
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NO. 125 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the article had been selected under their own supervision

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Gold of their Own Digging

Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of

PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,

Ready for Casing. jy30

THE FINEST

ASSORTMENT

IN THE CITY

....OF....

CLOTHING

....AND....

Gentlemen's

FURNISHING GOODS,

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TRUNKS AND VALISES,

Can be found at

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PAPER HANGINGS,

CHEAP CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

CURTAIN MATERIALS

SHADES, HOLLAND, ETC.,

For Sale, Cheaper than the Cheapest,

FOR CASH,

....AT....

GEORGE F. WATSON'S,

NO. 126 CLAY STREET.

1y9-3m

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Oct 28, by Rev E S Lacy, Mr Chas B Young to Miss Eliza E Thompson, both of San Francisco.

DEATHS.

In this city, Nov 1st, Gussie, eldest daughter of Eveline J and Milo Calkin, born at the Sandwich Islands May 12th, 1845.

In this city, Nov 1st, at the residence of Mr Alexander Forbes, Wm J Bailey, of London, late of the firm of Edwards & Bailey, of this city, aged 33 years.

Departed this life, September 12th, 1857, by drowning, from the wreck of the Steamship Central America, on the passage from Aspinwall to New York, in the 20th year of his age, JAMES CULBERTSON CLOW, of Sierra Co., Cal., formerly of Westmoreland Co., Pennsylvania.

Mr. Clow arrived in this State two and a half years ago, and was actively engaged during most of this period as Civil Engineer upon the works of the Sierra Nevada Lake Water and Mining Company. By his numerous friends in this city and State his sad fate will indeed be deeply deplored. He possessed in a high degree those faculties of mind and qualities of heart which ensure the affection and esteem of all with whom he had intercourse. With his true moral principles and strict integrity, he was rapidly winning the way to a high rank in his profession, and had he been spared, would doubtless have made his mark in our young State. At the fireside of the home circle to which he was returning on a visit, his loss will create a void irreparable indeed. To his fond parents, brother and sisters, it may be consoling to know that he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, having united with Rev. Dr. Anderson's congregation soon after arriving here.

San Francisco, Nov. 4th, 1857. B. F. S.

SAN FRANCISCO DOMESTIC RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

MEATS.			
Porterhouse Steak, ₱ lb	25	Young Pigs	$2@3 50
Sirloin	20	Hams	18@25
Rump	12@15	Shoulders	15@—
Rib, first cut	18@25	Bacon	28@30
Roast	12@25	Tongues	each 62@75
Corned Beef	8@12½	Sausages	22@37
Smoked	20@25	Bolognas	—
Veal	15@25	Tripe	12@15
Cutlet	25	Liver	12
Mutton Chops	25	Sweetbread	50
Breast	15@20	Jowls	25
Lamb	20@25	Wild Pigeons	₱ doz. $1 50
Pork Chops	25	Birds	$1 50@2
Roast	25	Snipe	$2 50
Salt Pork	20	Pigeons, tame	₱ pair..$1
POULTRY—GAME.			
Ducks, wild	₱ pair..75	Hares, tame	75@$1
Tame Ducks	$2@2 50	Wild Hares	$1@1 50
Squirrels	—	Rabbits	25@50
Quails	—	Hens	each..$1@1 25
Turkeys	₱ lb..45@50	Chickens, spring	each..75
DAIRY.			
Butter, new	₱ lb..62½	Lard, Eastern	30
Butter, Eastern	50	Eggs, Cal.	₱ doz..75
Cheese, California	37½	Eggs, Boston	—
Cheese, American	37½	Eggs, Farralones	50
Cheese, English	—	Eggs, China	—
Lard, California	30		
FISH.			
Codfish	₱ lb..12	Crabs	₱ doz..62
Sturgeon	6	Soft Shell Crabs	62
Flounders	25	Oysters	₱ hund..$1 50
Smelts	6	Clams	50
Tomcods	12	Muscles	₱ 100..25@50
Rockfish	12	Salt Salmon	lb..8@10
Salmon	8	Smoked Salmon	15
Perch	10	Mackerel, salt	15
Bass	—	Mackerel, smoked	15
Sardines	8	Herring, salt	lb. 6
Crawfish	12½	Herring, smoked	lb. 6
Shrimps	10		
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, new	lb..3	Squash, summer	6
Potatoes, old	—	Pumpkin	6
Potatoes, sweet	—	Lettuce	₱ head..4
Onions	6@8	Celery	bunch..18
Green Corn	doz..50@—	Spinach	basket..75
Beans, snap	lb..8	Water-cresses	bunch..3
Beans, bayos	7	Asparagus	lb..30
Turnips	doz..50	Salsify	bunch..12
Radishes	bunch..4	Parsley	bunch..4
Beets	lb..3	Green Peas	lb..9
Carrots	3	Pie Plant	8
Parsnips	3	Mushrooms	$1
Cauliflower	doz..$1 50	Cucumbers	25
Cabbage	doz..1 50	Red Pepper	lb..50
Squash	6	Artichokes	doz..1 00
FRUITS.			
Strawberries	₱ lb..30@50	Pears	12@25
Blackberries	37½	Peaches	50@1 00
Whortleberries	75	Oranges	5@8
Gooseberries	37½	Fine Apples	—
Cherries	@1 50	Limes	8@9
Apples	50	Bananas	each..12
Apples, dried	20	Cranberries	gal..75@$1

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.'S LINE

TO PANAMA,

Connecting, via Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company at

ASPINWALL.

FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The Only Reliable and Safe Route.

Departure from Folsom street Wharf.



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Capt LAPPIDGE,

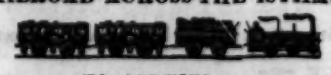
Will leave Folsom street Wharf with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,

Thursday, Nov. 5th, 1857,

At 9 o'clock, A. M, punctually.

Passengers by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s line are landed, on their arrival at Panama, upon the wharf at the Rail road terminus, by the Company's steam ferry boat, and proceed immediately by

RAILROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS,



TO ASPINWALL,

Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.

Through Tickets

are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamsteamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

☞ Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer, until 12 o'clock midnight, Wednesday, Nov 4.

No merchandise freight will be received on board, after 3 P. M., Nov. 4 and a written order must be procured at the office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,

corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

☞ The first Purchasers of Tickets in San Francisco entitled to the first choice of berths on arrival at Aspinwall oc24 1d

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UNION HOTEL.

MADAME TOUCHARD WOULD RESPECTfully inform the public that she has just refitted the

UNION HOTEL,

Corner of Merchant and Kearny streets, opposite the Plaza. This is one of the most convenient locations in the city, and has had added to it many pleasant and elegantly furnished apartments on the first floor, which will be rented by the day, week or month, at reasonable terms

For the convenience of patrons of the house, the Night Bell will be on Merchant street se mi

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SAMUEL SOULE. NATHANIEL PAGE.

SOULE & PAGE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN EASTERN OREGON AND REDWOOD LUMBER;

....ALSO....

Doors, Windows, Blinds, and all kinds of Building Materials.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

CORNER MARKET AND SPEAR STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

27-1m

Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Boots and Shoes—	
Men's kip Boots, 18 inch	$2 75@3 50
Men's Calf Stitched Boots	5 00@6 00
Men's Calf pegged Boots	3 00@5 00
Men's Long Leg'd Rubber	—@5 62½
Women's fine lasting Gaiters	1 50@1 87
Women's Calf Peg'd Lace Boots	75@1 00
Women's Kid Sewed Buskins Boots	50@60
Women's Goat pegged Buskins Boots	60@80
Java, ₱ lb	—@15
Manila, ₱ lb	15@—
Costa Rica, ₱ lb	—@—
Rio	18@—
Cigars—	
Regalia, in 1-10 bxs true Havana	40@75
Imitation do best	15@20
Medium Qualities, do	20@35
Good American imit'n do	10@15
Do German do	6@15
Manila, (American made)	13@18½
Manila	—@14
Cordage—	
Tarred Cordage	10@12
Cotton Twine	22@23
Candles—	
Sperm, ₱ lb	45@47½
French	—@35
Adamantine	22@24
Coal—	
Lackawana, ₱ ton	—@13 50
Cumberland	24@—
Vancouver's Island	None.
Oregon	—@10 —
Dry Goods—Sheetings, &c.	
Heavy Brown ⅞	@—10½
Do do 4-4	10@—
Do do 5-4	10@12
DRILLING:	
Heavy Brown, 30 in	8@—8½
Bleached, 28 in	11@—11½
COTTON DUCKS:	
Nos 1 to 5	2?@—
Nos 6 to 10	18@19
Fruit and Preserves—	
Apples, dried, in hf bbls	13@14
Peaches, chili dried, ₱ lb	—@23
Peaches, Am dried, in kegs 15	—@11
Brandy Fruits, qts	—@3 50
Brandy Fruits hf gal	6 00@—
Assorted Pie Fruits, qts	—@4 50
Current Jelly, qts. glass	—@7 50
Oysters	5 00@7 50
Clams, 2 lb tins	—@4 00
Lobsters	—@3 50
Sardines hf bxs	@3 12½
Sardines, qr bxs	@2 12½
Flour and Meal—	
Gallego, super'e, ₱ bbl	12 00@13 50
Haxall, " "	12 00@16 50
California	10 —@12 —
Oregon	9 50@10 —
Corn Meal, in bbls	6 75@7—
Fish—	
Mackerel, No 1 ₱ hf bbl	—@9 —
Do do ₱ kitt	3 —@—
Do No 2 ₱ hf bbl	6 25@—
Salmon, smoked ₱ lb	8 —@—
Salmon, Oregon, pick'd, ₱ bbl	8 —@10 —
Salmon, Puget's Sound	6 50@8 —
Cod, dry, ₱ lb	6@—
Grain—	
Corn, round white	—@— 2½
Oats, California	1½@— 2½
Barley, Chili	—@— —
Do California	1 50@1 70
Wheat, California	— 3@— 3½
Beans, Am. white	2½@— 3
Do California white	—@— 5
Gunpowder—	
Amer. blasting, Dupont's	—@4 25
Do Hazard's, ₱ kg	—@4 25
English blasting	—@4 —
American canister	35@— 25
Iron—	
Scotch and English Pig, ₱ ton	—@60 —
American and English Pig, ₱ ton	none
Refined bar, bad as'or't	₱ lb 2½@—
Do good do	3@—
Plate, No 5 to 9	4@— 5
Sheet, No 10 to 13	5@5½ —
Do No 14 to 20	5@5½ —
Do No 24 to 27	5@—
Out, assorted, ₱ lb	3½@— 4½
Lumber—	
Oregon, Puget's Sound, and Humboldt Bay Lumber	18@— 20
Port Orford Cedar	—@50 —
Eastern Lumber	42@60 —
Joist, floor	—@— —
Shingles, Eastern, best	25@27
Do Redwood	—@3 50
Clapboards, No 1	—@— —
Laths, California	3 75@4 —
Doors, 20 per cent advance.	
Sashes, 20 " "	
Malt Liquors—English Beer;	
J R Tennent's Ale, ₱ hhd	—@45 50
Do Stout do	—@40
Alsopp's Ale	—@45
Barclay & Perkin's Ale	—@40
Do do Stout do	33 —@35 —
American	12 —@— —
Molasses and Syrup—	
N O Molasses, in bbls, ₱ g	65@— —
Sandwich Islands do do	50@55
Stuart's New York Syrup	—@1 00
Sandwich Islands do	—@60
Oils—	
Olive, com. in bottles, ₱ doz	$3 50@3 75
Linseed, boiled	—@1 50
Sperm, crude	—@— —
do bleached	—@— —
Whale, crude	70 @— —
Do refined	90@— —
China	—@1 37
Lard	1 50@— —
Provisions—	
Beef, mess, ₱ bbl	—@17 —
Do extra mess, ½ bbls	12 50@— —
Pork, clear, ₱ bbls	—@31 —
Do do ½ bbls	—@17 50
Do mess " bbl	—@29 00
Do do " ½ bbl	—@16 —
Do prime ₱ bbl	—@— —
Hams, ₱ lb, in brine	15@— —
Do Billings & Ames	19@— —
Bacon	—@— —
Do extra clear	—@22½
Do do mess	—@20
Butter, new choice, indouble pkgs, ₱ lb	30@40
Butter, fair to prime	25@30
Do California	—@50
Lard, in kgs, choice ₱ lb	20@25
Do do 15 and 20 lb tins, ₱ lb	—@24½
Cheese, choice, in tins, ₱ lb	—@— —
Produce—	
Potatoes, ₱ lb	—@— 1
Onions	—@— 6½
Quicksilver—	
Per quintal	—@65 00
Rice—	
Carolina, in casks, ₱ lb	7@— —
China, No 1, do	—@— 6½
Sugar—	
Crushed, ₱ lb	17@— —
China, first quality	—@13
New Orleans, yellow do	10@— —
Salt—	
Fine, in 20 lb bags	—@25
Do in 10 lb bags	—@13
Do in 5 lb bags	—@6½
California ground, in 10 lb bgs	—@12½
Coarse, ₱ lb	—@1½
Saleratus—	
In ½ lb glass	0@— —
In 1 lb papers	7@— —
Soap—	
Castile, ₱ lb	—@12
Hill's Pale, No 1	8@— —
Chemical Olive	7½@— —
Brown, in small boxes	—@4
Shot—	
Assorted, ₱ bag	—@3 7
Teas—	
Gunpowder, in 1 lb canninisters	—@— 87½
Do in boxes, ₱ lb	—@45
Imperial, in 1 lb canisters, ₱ lb	—@— 87½
Young Hyson, in small bxs ₱ lb	@— 42
Souchong, ₱ lb	32@38
Oolong, ₱ lb	19@32
Tobacco—	
Kentucky Leaf, ₱ lb	16@20
Cuba, Leaf, ₱ lb	24@28
Seed Leaf	—@— —
Zinc—	
Sheets, ₱ lb	—@—
Wooden Ware—	
hooped Pails, painted, ₱ doz	—@—

CALIFORNIA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

March 1st, 1857.

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Captain SAMUEL SEYMOUR

STEAMER ANTELOPE
Captain E. A. POOLE.

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One of the above Steamers will leave Jackson Street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P M, (Sundays excepted,)

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RED BLUFFS.

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CARDS,
CIRCULARS.
POSTERS,
BILL-HEADS,
LAW BRIEFS,
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Etc.....Etc.....Etc.,

And every thing in this line of business, neatly and expeditiously executed. Call and see.

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HURRA!

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Blackwood's Magazine,	Knickerbocker Magazine,
French Illustrated Newspaper,	Leslie's Gazette of Fashion
	Do N Y Journal,
Godey's Magazine,	National Magazine,
Grahams do,	Peterson's Ladie's Magazine
Harper's do,	Putnam's Magazine.

NEWSPAPERS.

FROM BOSTON.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Ballou's Pictorial,	Irish News,
Flag of our Union,	Irish American,
Life in Boston,	Ledger,
Olive Branch,	Police Gazette,
Pilot,	Picayune,
Patriot,	Sunday Atlas,
Star Spangled Banner	Courier,
Traveller,	Sunday Dispatch,
True Flag,	Do Mercury,
Waverley Magazine,	Do Times,
Yankee Blade,	Scientific American
Yankee Privateer,	Tribune, Cal. edition,
FROM NEW-YORK.	Times,
American Celt,	FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Clipper,	Courier and Bulletin,
Citizen,	Dollar Newspaper,
Dutchman,	Ledger,
Freeman's Journal,	Saturday Evening Post.
German Staats Zeitung,	Portsmouth Chronicle,
Demokrat,	Portland Transcript,
Neue Zeit,	FROM BALTIMORE.
Herald, Cal. edition,	Clipper,
Home Journal,	Sun,
Cassell's London Illustrated	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lowell Journal,	Pittsburg Dispatch
Louisville Paper,	Pittsburg Gazette,
Machais Union,	Do Union
New Bedford Mercury	Portland Advertiser
Albany paper,	Rochester paper
Arcadian Recorder,	Richmond Whig
Bath Mirror,	Savannah, (Ga.) N
Buffalo (N Y) paper,	St. John Observer
Boston Atlas,	Utica Gazette
Blue Hen's Chicken,	Vicksburg Sentinel
Bangor Courier,	Weekly Wisconsin
Cleveland Herald	Washington National Era
Do Plaindealer	Boston Journal
Chicago Democrat,	Cincinnati paper
Do Journal,	Harper's Weekly
Detroit Free Press	Ballou's Magazine
Detroit Tribune	Courier Des Etats Unis
Dubuque (Iowa) Express	Chinese papers
Galveston News, Texas	Deseret News
Grand Rapids Enquirer	Littell's Living Age,
Hartford paper,	Missouri Republican,
Indiana State Journal	New York Leslie's Illustra
Mobile Advertiser,	Do Yankee Notions
Natchez Free Trader	Lower California paper
Nashville Conrier,	London Punch
Newark Sentinel	Oregon papers
Newburg Telegraph	Polynesian papers
Nantucket Enquirer	Mrs Stephens' Magazine
Do Mirror	Porter's Spirit of the Tim
North W. (Galena) Gazette,	N O California Delta
New Haven paper	N Y Spanish
New York Spirit'l Telegraph	N Y Spirit of the Times
Ohio Statesman.	

ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

Bell's Life in London	London Weekly Dispatch
Dublin Nation	Do do Times
European Times	Do Daily Times.
London Illustrated News	

REVIEWS.

Brownson's Review	London Quarterly
Edinburgh Review	North British Review
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine	Westminster Review
London Art Journal	Chamber's Journal
Nautical Magazine	Eclectic Magazine.
London Lancet	

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THE PACIFIC

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

Religion, Education, and Useful Intelligence.

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REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE, }

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RELIGIOUS READING.

Sympathy of Nature with the Converted Soul.

A new volume by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the celebrated preacher of London, is about to be issued by Sheldon, Blakeman & Co. It is entitled "The Saint and the Savior." It is not a book of sermons, but a volume for devotional reading. The following extract will give some idea of its fervent and eloquent thoughts. The writer, is describing the sympathy of all nature with the joys and raptures of the converted soul:

"Perhaps our spiritual birthday found the earth wrapped in the robes of *winter*, but its snowy whiteness was all in keeping with the holiday of our spirit. Each snow-flake renewed the assurance of our pardon, for we were now washed whiter than snow. The burial of the earth in its winding-sheet of white betokened to us the covering of our sins by the righteousness of Jesus. The trees, festooned with ice-drops, glittered in the sun as if they had coined stars to shine upon us; and even the chill blast, as it whirled around us, appeared but an image of that power which had carried our sins away, as far as the east is from the west. Sure, never was winter less wintry than then, for in a nobler sense than the poet (Thompson) we can affirm—

> "With frequent foot,
> Pleas'd have I, in my cheerful morn of life,
> Trod the pure snows, myself as pure."

Grace enabled us to find a song where others did but murmur.

It may be we were brought to love the glorious Redeemer in the *spring-time* of the year; and if so, our quickened spirit found all around it the counterpart of the world within. We, too, like the little flowers, were rising from our tombs; like the sweet birds, expecting brighter days, we sung the songs of promise; like the rippling brooks, unbound from our captivity, we leaped in hasty joy; and, like the woodlands, we were "prodigal of harmony." The mountains, lifting their green heads to the sky, we charged to tell our Maker how we desired to approach his foot-stool; and the valleys, bleating with the flocks were bidden to commend us to the notice of the great Shepherd of the sheep. The falling rains we thanked as emblems of him who cometh down "like rain upon the mown grass;" and the smiling sun we owed as a type of his great Lord who bringeth healing beneath his wings.

> "We walk'd
> The sunny glade, and felt an inward bliss
> Beyond the power of kings to purchase."

Aye, and beyond the power of kings to guess if they, too, had not felt the same As the portals of earth were opening for the coming of the summer, so were we preparing for glorious days of happiness and fruitfulness. Everything in creation was in keeping with our condition, as if nature were but a dress made by a skilful hand, fitting our new-born soul in every part. We were supremely blest. Our heart was like a bell dancing at bridal joys, and the world was full of bells chiming with it. We were glad, and nature cried, "Child, lend me thine hand, and we will dance together, for I too am at ease since my great Lord hath loosed me from my wintry fetters; come on, favored one, and wander where thou wilt, for

> "The softening air is balm;
> Echo the mountains round; the forest smiles;
> And every sense, and every heart is joy."

Come on, then, and sport with me on this our mutual feast."

If in *summer* we brought forth fruits meet for repentance, and were planted in the garden of the Lord, the soil on which we trod was prolific of emblems of our own condition, and of creatures sympathizing with our joy; and the sky which canopied our dwelling-place was woven like a tapestry with praises of our Lord. When the rainbow bridged the sky, we hailed it as the sign of the eternal covenant made with us by Him who keepeth truth to all generations; if the steaming river sent its exhalation to the clouds, we put our song upon its altar that it might ascend with it; if the dew-drops sparkled on the breast of morn, "the dew of our youth" rejoiced at their kindred beauty; or if the soft wind breathed odors, we bade them receive another burden, while we perfumed them with the name of Jesus. Whether we walked the seaside, and thought the waves washed blessings to our feet, or found beneath the high rock a grateful shelter from the heat, or drank the stream whose waters were sweeter to our taste than e'er before, we were by every object drawn upward evermore to contemplate the Lord our Redeemer, who in every scene of nature was set forth in miniature. All summers had been winters compared with this, for now we had flowers in our heart, a sun in our soul, fruits in our spirit, song in our thoughts, and joy and heat in our affections. Till then we never knew the glory of this mighty world, because we did not know it to be our Father's and our own; but then we looked from the hill-top on the wide-spread scene with the eyes of a young heir just come to his estate, or a fresh-crowned monarch whose fair dominions stretch beneath his feet far as the eye can see. Then we felt, in *fact*, what we had only heard in poetry, the noble birthright of a regenerated man—

> "His are the mountains and the valleys his;
> And the resplendent rivers. His to enjoy,
> With a propriety that none can feel,
> But who, with filial confidence inspir'd,
> Can lift an unpresumptuous eye,
> And smiling say, 'My Father made them all,'
> Are they not his by a peculiar right,
> And by an emphasis of interest his,
> Whose eye they fill with tears of holy joy, [mind
> Whose heart with praise, and whose exalted
> With worthy thoughts of that unwearied love,
> That plann'd, and built and still upholds a world
> So cloth'd with beauty for rebellious man?"

O happy spirit! tuned aright to unison with a fair earth, man's first inheritance, lost till by grace again we call it ours, and know it to be beautiful. Words fail to describe the Divine rapture of the spirits; and however well a poet may paint nature as *he* sees it, and though he succeeded to his own satisfaction, the new-born child of God, whose feelings are richer even than the wealth of poesy, will feel that he hath but poorly pencilled what his now enlightened eye beholds with raptures of delight. This world is a great music-box, and he who hath the key can set it playing, while others with open mouth are wondering whence the song proceedeth. Nature is a colossal organ, and the frail fingers of man may move its keys to thunders of music; but the organist is usually unseen, and the world knows not how such majestic sounds are begotten. Summer is earth in court dress; and if the heart be so, it will know to what court summer belongeth, and will call him friend.

Need we reiterate our joys by laying *autumn* also under contribution? Truly, if then we found our Lord, the ripened fruit did taste more lusciously than ever. The yellow suit in which the year was clad, shone in our eyes like burnished gold. Even as old Autumn—

> "Joy'd in his plenteous store,
> Laden with fruits that made him laugh full glad
> That he had banish'd hunger,"

so did we rejoice that our hunger and thirst were satisfied with the ripe fruit from the tree of life. The harvest-home echoed to our heart's glad shouts, and the vintage songs kept tune with our loud rejoicings.

All seasons of the year are alike beautiful to those who know how to track the Creator's footsteps along the road of providence, or who have found a token of his grace, and therefore bless the hour in which it came. There is neither stick nor stone, nor insect, nor reptile, which will not teach us praise, when the soul is in such a state as that whereof we are now musing:

> "There's music in the sighing of a reed;
> There's music in the gushing of a rill:
> There's music in all things, if men had ears;
> Their earth is but an echo of the spheres."

The one pardoning word of the Lord of all absolution, hath put music into all things, even as the trump of the archangel shall breathe life into the dead. Those drops of atoning blood have put fair colors upon all creation, even as the sunrise paints the earth, which else had been one huge blot of darkness.

The Telegraph Fleet.

It is no wonder that we have all felt so deep an interest in those vessels, nor that the regret at the temporary failure of their enterprise should be so general.—There were never coils of wire from which so much was and is expected, as those afloat in those noble ships. The sympathies of the whole civilized world are engaged in the mission they have undertaken. Commerce stands expectantly, waiting to revolutionize its processes as soon as a shock from an English battery has made itself felt in America; science has already many a problem stated that she looks to this cable to solve; sundered hearts pant to send upon it tokens of their fidelity, and religion is ready at command to dictate the first messages that shall be exchanged from opposite sides of the Atlantic. Thought, conceived in the various forms of speech current in this world of confused languages, seeks but a single wire for its transmission. What wonders are we ready to behold when the great feat shall be accomplished!

But such reflections may be premature. There are others, however, suggested by what has been done in the attempt already made to stretch this cable upon the bed of the Atlantic. Such may be received as more timely, and may tend to make us feel that the unsuccessful expedition was not altogether a failure.

For example: never was a ship so far from land upon the ocean while yet in continual communication with the shore, as the Niagara. Away behind her, invisible beneath the waste of water spread out between her and the land she had left, ran the almost sentient cord. The "all's well" of the British tar gave joy on shore, and words of good cheer from the same land were heard upon the heaving ship. There were no "ship-ahoy" salutes to exchange stale and hasty tidings as of old; the signals came directly and instantaneously from the port they had sailed from.

Of what does this remind the Christian? He, too, is away from home, tossed about as upon a troubled sea; he, too, wants often to send thither words of endearment, longing, hope and request, and hear in answer assurances that, though absent, he is not forgotten; and that, though he is alone, the Father is with him. How this can be done is a problem solved ages ago; it is by the simple agency of PRAYER. The exercises of the believing soul in prayer are not outward only in their direction; there is in it an incoming of influences from heaven, as well as an outgoing of desires thitherward.

Here, surely, is a greater marvel than flashing intelligence by lightning from continent to continent would be; greater than that to which this last has been eloquently compared—the transmission of the thoughts of genius through the dusky ages of the past. The pulsations of desire in a believer's heart stop not in their influence until the heart of Jesus beats in sympathy. The wayfaring Christian is ever in communication with the home he is approaching. We cannot say the line grows shorter by which this communication is maintained, for it cannot be more direct than it always is, else we might contrast her case with that of the steamer as she was moving farther and farther from the place where her signals were registered.

O blessed art of holding communion with the Father of our spirit! Blessed wisdom that invented it; blessed grace that carried out the costly plan! Rise, my soul, and send to heaven another thankful acknowledgement to thy Redeemer, Mediator and Intercessor!

Christian, when you lie down at night, remember that swifter than the wings of the angel guards about you is the flight of a believer's petition to Him who dwells between the cherubim over the mercy-seat.

Direct to Him some of your waking thoughts upon your bed; rise betimes to prove again how perfect is the union and fellowship between Christ on the throne and His followers on the foot-stool; and in the multitude of the thoughts within you during the day, steal a moment now and then to derive through this mysterious agency comforts to delight your soul.—

ROCKLAND.

"I Could be an Infidel."

"I could be an infidel," remarked a young man to me one day, "if it were not for one thing."

And what is that one thing?" I inquired, glad to learn that he admitted the barrier against a subtle skepticism, which, with the most painful feelings, I had discovered was creeping under his soul, and poisoning the principles of his highly gifted and well cultivated mind.

"I could easily be an Infidel," replied he, had not one of my dearest friends died in the Christian faith. My sister died believing just these things you are pressing upon me. My mother talked and prayed them into her when she was scarcely out of her cradle, and she drank them into her soul as readily as the thirsty earth imbibes the water of a refreshing shower. Her's was not a doubting nature—there is the difference; I am always haunted with doubts; I want religion that is consistent with my views of nature and reason. I would willingly embrace her faith, if my mental vision could be as clear and unclouded as h rs seemed in things which she accounted divine.

"I could throw away the Bible," continued he; "I could believe ministers of the gospel but impostors, or at best self-deceived; I could think other Christians only fanatical sort of people; but to think my sister was deceived, when she spoke so earnestly to me, with the light of an angel in her eyes, and joy depicted in each feature, where even then death had set his seal, to think she was then deceived, I cannot. It was no illusion with her, when she besought me to become a Christian, and meet her in heaven. Her life had been so blameless, her apparent love for Christians so sincere, her patience and tender regard for me so constant, that I know there was something real in her religion, if all besides is mere pretense."

In a short time after these words were uttered, that beloved youth was called to try the realities of another existence for himself. Whether he succeded in becoming an infidel, I do not know. The mystery of life, with him is at an end. The mighty problem of eternity is solved to him now. He knows its bearings on his own destiny; for it has either revealed to him a world of ineffable glory and love, or consigned him to regions of remediless woe.

While lamenting his early departure to a world of spirits, I have eagerly coveted one word that escaped his dying lips, to assure me that he died believing in a Saviour. To think he had joined the glorious band of the redeemed, would give me more pleasure than any earthly treasure I might possess could give. I should feel that another link was set in that golden chain that binds me to my Father's service on earth, and I trust is drawing me home to the mansion of the blest.

Yet a more important thought to me now is, the influence of that sister. If the memory of her bright life was a restraint upon unbelief, when her inanimate form was perishing in dust, how loudly it speaks to me, to beware of anything in my deportment unbecoming a Christian! The destiny of an immortal soul, if it rests in any degree upon me, involves solemn responsibility.—*Puritan Recorder.*

"No Taste for Religion!"

A reason which men sometimes give for neglecting compliance with the invitations of the Gospel, is that they "have no taste for religion." They are not of course, perfectly happy. Nobody is. Not even the best Christian. But still they are quite comfortable as they are. They enjoy the world. They have a good time every day. They are not conscious of any pressing need of any inward change. They would like to feel a little more secure in regard to the hour of death, and what may follow—but they do not allow themselves to think much of that, and on the whole are quite happy. And they shrink from religion as from a gloomy and austere thing, compelling men to be wretched here, in the hope of not being wretched hereafter. They don't like it—haven't any taste for it—don't want it!

This is frank. It speaks the simple truth in regard to the feeling of him who utters it, and is to be commended for that. But it wholly misconceives two things. The first is, the real demands of human nature; the second is, the real nature of religion. It says it is satisfied as it is, without religion. So is the strayed child—lost in the deep forest, away from father and mother, and all sympathizing life—happy for the few hours of sunshine which light it to the home of the flowers, and the abode of all the grotesque and beautiful things which haunt the grand old woods. But night is coming on. It will be dark, and damp, and lonely. The wind will moan through the tree tops, the wild beasts howl in the thicket. Then what shall comfort the poor, poor lone one?

You may be quite happy now, as you are. You are young and strong. You are looking on the sunshiny side of life. But remember, by-and-by will come the time of storm and shadow, of pain and weariness, when you shall labor and be heavy laden with sorrow, and you shall have no Savior to give you rest. Human life—as a whole—is unhappy without God and without Christ, and you will find it so, if you live long enough; find it so if you die early—on your sudden death-bed.

But you misconceive the real nature of religion. It is being reconciled to God, and living henceforth on good terms with him, and enjoying his favor which is life, and his loving kindness which is better than life. There is nothing sad about that. A real Christian is the most cheerful and happy inhabitant of earth. Nothing can trouble him, for "all things work together for his good," and he knows they will. Hypocrites—men who draw the sanctimonious covering of pretended piety over secret sin, and who are afraid to smile lest men doubt their godliness—are often of sombre countenance. Nor will we deny that real Christians are often made sad, and made to look sad, by their own sins, and those of others; but ask the saddest looking of them all, and he will tell you that he is as much happier (after all) than he used to be, *than you are* as heaven is higher than earth. No Christian ever said that it made him less happy, or made him unhappy, to become a Christian—never. They all speak a different, a jubilant language. It is experience with them, and you will do well to believe them. If you could see human life—*your* life as it will be, and could see religion *as it is*, you would never say or feel that you have no taste for it, but you would run to Jesus, and beg him to share his felicity with you—he who is chiefest among ten thousand, and altogether lovely!—*Congregationalist.*

San Francisco Business Directory.

Commission Merchants.

Macondray & Co, 63 Sansome street.
Bray & Bros, Commission Merchants, 97 Front.
Stowell & Stoddard, Brokerage and Commission, 87 Front
G F Leuchs, Com and Produce, No 6 Clay, near East.
J T McDougal, 175 Sansome st.

Blacksmiths.

Nelson & Doble, Pine st, bet Battery and Front.
Sims & Fraser, Blacksmithing, Oregon st, near Front.

Importers and Jobbers of Boots and Shoes

J B Roberts & Co, 102 Battery street.

Importers of Hardware.

N Lecomte, Stoves and Tin Ware, workerin Tin and Sheet Iron, 99 Clay st.
W F Camp, Saw Maker and Repairer, large Circular Saws Gummed and Straightened, Montg'y near cor Pacific.
J Y Halleck & Co, Foreign and Domestic Hardware, 99 Sansome st.
Rockwell, Coye & Co, 63 Battery street.
O V Sawyer & Co, Hardware and Shoe Findings, 95 Front.
Benchley & Co, Foreign & Domestic Hardware, 62 Battery

Foundries.

Goddard & Co, Pacific Foundry and Machine Shop, First st, between Mission and Howard.
Coffey & Risdon, Boiler and Sheet Iron Works, Market Square, cor Bush and Market sts.

Undertaker.

Nathaniel Gray, Sacramento street.

Confectionery.

G Mitchler, Confectionery, 251 Washington near Stockton

Hotels and Restaurants.

American Exchange—Bailey Sargent, 77 Sansome st.
Bay State House, 68 Front st, below Com, L Dickerman.
Clinton Hotel, 87 and 89 Pacific, bet Battery and Sansome.
What Cheer House, R B Woodward, 119 Sacramento st.
Albion House, Hager, 40 Montgomery st.
Tehama House, G W Frink, cor California and Sansome
Sailor's Home—Fred'k Hennell, Stp't, Front near Pacific.

Oil and Camphene.

Phoenix Oil Factory—Gilbert, Washington bet Front and Davis, San Francisco,
California Oil Co—Stringer, Ervin & Co., Office, 72 Front street, San Francisco.
Stott Co, Camphene, Lamps, Globes 126 Sansome st.

Dentists.

Cole & Finney, corner Clay and Kearny.

Lawyers.

H B Janes, Attorney at Law, cor Clay and Montgomery.
E O Crosby, Attorney at Law, No 7 Court Block, Clay st.

Saddlery, &c.

Main & Winchester, Saddlery, Harness, etc, 82 Battery.

Groceries.

Codington, 110 Kearny st, bet California and Pine.

Feed Stores

Sam'l Pillsbury, Hay, Oats, Barley, bran, 116½ Sansome st.

Agricultural.

J D Arthur, Agricultural Tools, 3 Washington st.

Wood and Coal.

Findla & Co Battery, cor Pine st—Coal Dealers.
Bailey & Co, Wood and Coal Yard, 21 Washington st, below Davis.

Cooperage.

R W Gunn's Cooperage, Oil Casks, Barrels, 153 Battery st

Miscellaneous.

Alexander Coffin, Inspector of provisions, 164 Front st,
J P Raymond & Co, Produce, Commercial st wharf,
J Jewett, Agent B F Palmer's Artificial Leg, 145 Clay st
Janson, Bond & Co, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods corner Battery and Clay sts.
Farmer, Chase & Co, Chemical Works, 64 Front st.

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San Jose, Sept. 15, 1867. oct1

CEYLON.—When the king of Portugal, to whom Europe was indebted for the re-discovery of Ceylon, by the discovery of the passage to it around the Cape of Good Hope, inquired of one of his officers what sort of a place it was, he replied: "It is an island whose surrounding seas are strown with pearls, whose woods are cinnamon, its mountains covered with rubies, its caverns full of crystal—in a word, the place which God chose for the terrestrial Paradise."

The latter assertion was no mere fancy of his own. It is a common belief in that region, and the name of Adam, its first inhabitant, is still connected with various localities in the island. The summit of the highest mountain is called Adam's Peak, and here is still shown the print of his foot, as he stood to take the last lingering view of Eden; while a remarkable sand-bar, which extends a quarter of a mile from the island towards the main land, and is said to have once connected it with Hindostan, is called Adam's Bridge, and is believed to be the pathway over which he was driven, when expelled from Paradise.

As Taprobane, the island was known to the ancients; and the epithet, "*laudatissima*," which they append to it, sufficiently shows their appreciation of its loveliness. As Taprobane, too, "India's utmost isle," it is commemorated by our own Milton; and the name is very well suited to his stately verse, though hardly so musical as the modern one in Bishop Heber's lines:

> "What though the spicy breezes
> Blow soft o'er Ceylon's Isle?"

lines, we venture to say, which have been sung oftener than "Paradise Lost" was ever read.—*Home Journal.*

Places of Public Worship in San Francisco

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Stockton street, near Broadway. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class, at 1 P. M. W. C. Anderson, D. D., Pastor. Residence, south-west corner of Clay and Stockton streets.

HOWARD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Happy Valley. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 1 P. M. Rev. S H. Willey, Pastor. Residence, Howard street, corner of Jayne.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Bush street, near Montgomery. Services in this church every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. In the evening at 7½ o'clock. Wednesday evening, Lecture in the basement at 7½ o'clock. Pastor's study in the rear of the Church. Rev. W. A. Scott, Pastor. Residence Second street, cor of Dow Place, south of Folsom st

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner of Dupont and California streets. Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 12½ P. M. Rev. E. S. Lacy, Pastor. Residence, corner Clay and Powell streets.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Washington street, between Stockton and Dupont streets. Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 1 P. M. Rev. B. Brierly, Pastor. Study in the rear of the Church.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH—Pine street, above Montgomery. Rev. J B. Saxton, Pastor. Residence, No. 18 Natoma street. Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock. A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 o'clock, P. M.

GREENWICH STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Greenwich street, between Stockton and Dupont. Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P M. Rev. Mr. Rooney, Pastor.

GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)—Powell street, between Pacific and Jackson. Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M. Rector, Rev. I Kip. Residence, California street, near Stockton.

TRINITY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)—Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny. Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Powell street, near Washington. Services at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Rev. E. Bannister, Pastor. Residence, next door to the church. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, P. M.

FOLSOM STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH—Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento. Service at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Rev. R. P. Cutler, Pastor. Residence, Sacramento street, between Prospect Place and Powell street.

CHINESE CHAPEL—Corner of Stockton and Sacramento streets. Rev. Wm. Speer, Missionary and Pastor. Residence in the chapel building, up stairs.

GERMAN SERVICE—Will be held at the north-west corner of Dupont and Pine streets, every Sunday at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Sunday School in German at 9 A. M. Service every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Augustus Kellner, Pastor. Residence next house west on Pine street.

MARINERS' CHURCH—Pacific street, between Front and Davis. Service at 11 A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 P. M.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL—Mission street, near Main. Service at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

M. E. CHURCH (COLORED)—Stockton, between Broadway and Vallejo streets. Service at 11½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 1½ o'clock. Rev. J. M. Moore, Pastor.

ST. CYPRIAN (AFRICAN) M. E. CHURCH—Jackson street, between Stockton and Powell. Service at 11 A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. Ward, Pastor.

GERMAN DIVINE SERVICE—Church corner of Bush and Mason streets. Service at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Augustus Kellner, German Missionary. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

FIRST GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH—Sutter street. Rev. F. Mocohake, Pastor Service at 11 A. M., and 1½ and 7 P. M. Sunday School after the morning service.

WELCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Pollard Place North side of Vallejo street, between Dupont and Kearny. Service at 2 and 7½ P. M. Rev. D. J. Lewis, Pastor

(METHODIST) LITTLE PILGRIM CHURCH, (Colored)—Scott street, between Pacific and Mason. Rev. J. B. Saunderson, Pastor.

ZION CHURCH, (Colored.)—Pacific street, between Powell and Mason. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.; evening, 7½.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH, (Colored)—Dupont street, near Filbert. Rev. Charles Satchel, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.; evening, 7½.

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Unequalled in the United States,

of any size—from the smallest Miniature to life size. I would say to all who have been deceived and swindled with bogus pictures, not to condemn this new and beautiful invention until they have seen the

GENUINE AMBROTYPES.

They are said to be the most durable Pictures known, as neither acids, water, or dampness of any kind can affect them. Those having Daguerreotypes which they wish to preserved forever, would do well to have them copied in Ambrotypes.

Having secured the assistance of another of the best Artists in the State, together with all new improvements direct from New York, we are now fully prepared to execute PHOTOGRAPHS by thousands, at greatly reduced prices. We are also prepared to go to any part of the City or State to execute views of Buildings, Landscapes, Machinery, Mining Claims, or anything of the kind, on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Groups of from two to twenty persons are taken perfect. Also, persons in Regalia, and Military Dress, are taken without reversing insignias or letters. Children taken by this new process in less than one second.

We still continue to execute our SPLENDID PREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES as usual. Having made great and extensive additions to our Gallery, for the purpose of making and exhibiting our Ambrotype Pictures, we would be pleased to have our work examined.

☞ OUR GALLERY IS FREE TO ALL. jl8 3m

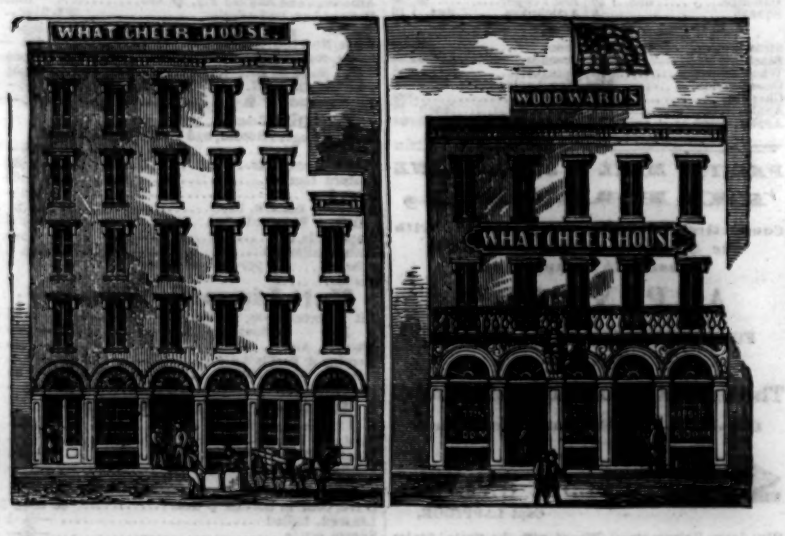
Ho! There, Everybody! Face the Music and Read!!

If you have business of any kind to transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to centre?

Do you wish to patronize a house condnctd on strictly temperance principles?

Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good and the best of beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?

If you desire all these, we advise you to go to



87, 89, and 91 Leidesdorff Street - - 119 and 121 Sacramento Street.

This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Co's office, the Express Co's offices, and the United States Branch Mint.

BOARD, per week, $6. BOARD, per day, $1. MEALS, 50 cents. LODGINGS, 50 to 75 cents per Night.

☞ Single Rooms, furnished complete, 75 cents per Night.

☞ Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the night or week, with or without Board to suit the convenience of all.

The beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

☞ BATHS FREE. ☜

By unremitting attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House at present enjoys.

For the accommodation of miners and others having money or valuables, there are two large safes in the office.

There is an extensive Library and Reading-room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

☞ THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

☞ Travelers will please to remember that there are no Runners connected with this establishment.

The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

j18-3m R B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.

SAN FRANCISCO

Cordage and Oakum Factory

WE ARE MANUFACTURING FROM PURE HEMP, and have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

MANILA CORDAGE,

of all sizes—three and four strand—comprising Whale Line, Bale Rope, (for baling hay,) Manila Hawsers, &c.

Also—OAKAM,

all of which are Guaranteed to be of the best qualities made.

Any particular size, length, or description of Manila Cordage required will be manufactured to ORDER at short notice.

All orders promptly filled at the lowest market prices.

TUBBS & CO

m12 3m 139 Front st., between Jackson and Pacific

STEAM CRACKER BAKERY,

NO. 37 AND 39 DAVIS STREET,

....HAVE FOR SALE....

500 BBLS. PILOT BREAD, superior quality;
500 BBLS. FINE NAVY BREAD
250 BBLS. SODA CRACKERS,

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BUTTER, SUGAR, BOSTON and WATER CRACKERS, GINGER SNAPS, JENNY LIND CAKES, &c.

feb11-6 WM. HORR & CO

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,

Real Estate Agency and Employment Office, Northeast corner Clay and Kearny street.

ELLIOT & CO.,

GROCERS,

Corner of Montgomery and California streets.

FAMILIES, Hotels, Restaurants, and Ships supplied with every variety of goods in our line, of the

BEST QUALITIES.

Qualities similar to those sold by Jobbers, will be sold by us at the

LOWEST JOBBING PRICES.

Goods delivered at any part of the city, free of charge.

The undersigned having left the Front street jobbing business and become a partner in the above firm, will make his experience at purchasing in this market of use in this business, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends. (ml4 tf) L BELL.

Pictures and Picture Frames.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS,

including the works of LANDSEER, HERRING' and other EMINENT ARTISTS;

COLORED LITHOGRAPHS

..OF..

American Farm Scenes, Trotting Horses, Winter Sports, &c.

Also, an assortment of MEZZOTINTS, suitable for Grecian Painting, which the offer for sale at the lowest rates.

☞ Plain and Ornamental Portrait and Picture Frames made to order.

JONES, WOOLL & SUTHERLAND

jy3m 89 Montgomery, near California street

TEETH TEETH

Of Second Dentition

EXTRACTED FOR ONE DOLLAR!

CHILDREN'S TEETH, OR TEETH OF FIRST DENTITION,

EXTRACTED FOR FIFTY CENTS EACH!

THE PAIN SLIGHT AS POSSIBLE, AND JAWS NOT ENDANGERED.

THE OPERATOR, JOHN GUNN, PROFESSES TO be a thoroughly educated Surgeon Dentist. Testimonials furnished at the Office.

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets—by the same entrance that leads to Vance's Daguerreotype Rooms.

N. B.—Every kind of Dental Work performed with a particular regard to its practical utility as well as beauty. The charges to conform with the times, and always stated before the work is commenced

The first quality of stock guarantied, as heretofore.

au22 3m JNO. GUNN.

People's Opposition Line

....OF....

OMNIBUSES,

TO AND FROM THE MISSION.

THE ABOVE LINE WILL RUN TO AND FROM the Mission, leaving San Francisco at 8 o'clock, and the Mission at 7 o'clock, and will continue from each end of the Line every hour. Fare, TEN CENTS each way.

Office at Mosse's Book Store, corner Clay and Kearny streets, Plaza, next to Holcomb & Dole's Shoe Store.

JOHN LOGUE.

☞ Tickets on the North Beach and South Park Line may be obtained at the office, 12 for $1. au22tf

PACIFIC MUSEUM!!

Corner Clay and Kearny Streets

Interesting and Instructive Amusement

FOR FAMILIES!!

THIS MUSEUM

RECENTLY

GREATLY IMPROVED

—AND—

ENLARGED,

CONTAINS THE

GREATEST COLLECTION

—OF—

Living Wild Animals

Ever seen on this Coast!!

SAMSON,

The largest Grizzly, Bear ever captured alive,

Weighing 1,500 Pounds.

BEN FRANKLIN,

An enormous Grizzly whose attachment to his keeper has twice saved his life.

VICTORIA,

OR THE

Russian Brown Bear.

The Black Hyena Bear.
2 Rocky Mountain White Bears.
The Red Bear of California.
Three Black Cubs.
Two Cinnamon Cubs.

California Lion and Tiger

A beautiful pair of

ELK,

DEER,

ANTELOPE,

Two ANT-EATERS, from S. America.

PRARIE WOLF,

FOXES,

MOUNTAIN CATS,

CATAMOUNT

Three varieties of EAGLE, &c., &c.

Also, A SEA LEOPARD

in a cage, ingeniously contrived to exhibit him in his native element.

MAMMOTH PIG,

A large collection of

STUFFED ANIMALS.

BIRDS,

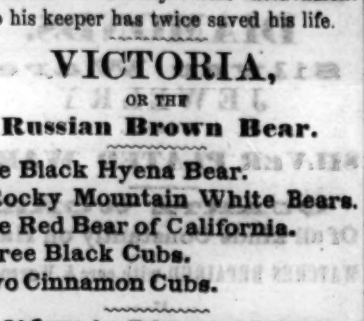
Formerly owned by Lola Montez

A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening.

Open every day and evening, (Sunday excepted.)

Admission, 50 cts

Phœnix Works.



JONA KITTRIDGE,

(Successor to BENJ'N HAYWOOD.)

Manufacturer of Fire-proof Doors, Shutters

VAULTS, &c. &c.

Battery, near Pacific street,...San Francisco

N. B.—Orders from the country promptly attended to.

A large assortment of Second-hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, FOR SALE AT VERY LOW RATES.

2-6m

NEW BEDFORD OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS.

No. 87 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale

Bleached Sperm, Polar, Lard and China

OIL,

IN CASKS, BARRELS, AND CASES;

TANNERS' OIL IN BBLS.

NEATSFOOT OIL IN BBLS. & CASES

Camphene and Burning Fluid, in cases.
Alcohol, 60 to 95 per ct., in bbls and cases.
Camphene and Oil Wicking, of all kinds.
Candle Wicking, and Platted Wick for
Soda Ash and Pot Ash, [Star Candles
Bar Soap and Oil Soap.

☞ **Our Oils, Camphene and Fluid** are of our own manufacture, and all sales are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. F. KNOX & CO.

jan26 tf

COFFEY & RISDON'S BOILER WORKS.

Corner Bush and Market streets opposite the Oriental Hotel, San Francisco, California.

THE undersigned, who have been foreman, manager and active partners in the above establishment for the past three years, having purchased MR. SNOW'S interest in the same, will continue the business as heretofore at the old stand, where we are prepared to manufacture STEAM BOILERS of every description, Steam and Water Pipes, and do Sheet Iron Work of all kinds, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders from the Mines for Steam Boilers or Water Pipe, Engines or Pumps for mining purposes, etc.

july12-tf COFFEY & RISDON, Successors to Thos. Snow & Co

Rope Walk.

MANILLA ROPE OF ANY SIZE, MANUFACtured to order, and have constantly on hand a large assortment of

MANILLA ROPE, all sizes,

ALSO

BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.

feb2-1m TUBBS & CO., 139 Front street.

FOR

Red Bluffs, Shasta, Yreka, &c.

On and after TUESDAY, February 7th the Steamboats of the California S. N. Co will leave Sacramento

FOR RED BLUFFS,

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Until Further Notice.

feb16-tf SAML. J. HENSLEY, Pres't

BOWMAN, GARDNER & CO.'S LINE OF PIONEER OMNIBUSES

Brannan Street Bridge, South Park, and North Beach—Leaves Brannan Street Bridge every eight minutes, from 10 minutes of 8 o'clock, A. M., to 15 minutes of 8 o'clock, P. M.

NORTH BEACH—Leaves every eight minutes, from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 8 o'clock, P. M.

MISSION ROADS—Leaves the Plaza every thirty minutes, from 7, A. M., to 7, P. M.

PRESIDIO ROAD—Leaves the Plaza at 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, and 6 o'clock, and returns at alternate hours.

Extras furnished at all hours, day or night. jy2

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

AND FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Lumbago, White Swellings, Hip Disease, Enlargement of the Bones and Joints, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this, and accordingly we find it resorted to almost universally in all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the STOMACH, the CIRCULATION, and the BOWELS, and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of THREE different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time through the instrumentality of THIS ONE remedial agent. Its great merit is, that it meets and *neutralizes* the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising.

REMARKABLE CURE.

LYNN COUNTY, Oregon Ter., March 11, 1855.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York: Gentlemen,—In the spring of 1853, while on our way from Indiana to this place, our eldest boy was seized with a swelling and severe pains in the legs, which day by day grew worse, until his legs contracted, and became so painful that he could not walk, and we had to carry him about like an infant. We reached Albany on the 3d of October, completely worn out by fatigue. By this time he was reduced to a perfect skeleton. Here we were enabled to consult a physician (Dr. Hill), who honestly confessed he could not cure him, although he could give him medicine that would relieve the pain. In this exigency something must be done, or death was inevitable. Being recommended to try your Sarsaparilla, I procured a bottle. After taking some, he appeared worse; but persevering with it, I obtained a second bottle, which seemed to grapple with the disease, and caused a marked improvement: the swelling and pain in the legs were reduced, his appetite improved, and his color began to return. Thus encouraged, I purchased a third bottle; while taking it, the swellings in his legs broke, and some pieces of bone one-eighth of an inch long came out, after which his legs straightened and healed up. He is now perfectly recovered, has no appearance of being a cripple, and can perform most kinds of common labor, as all our neighbors can certify. Yours, respectfully,

CALEB DAVIS.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., H. JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN, Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR INFLAMED EYELIDS.

The delicate structure of the eyelid renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease. When, from any cause, it becomes affected, the inner membrane rapidly inflames, and the eyelid evinces the strongest predisposition to attract to itself humors from all parts of the body. Hundreds of persons of scrofulous habit are disfigured by rawness or redness of the eyelids, commonly called sore eyes, and tortured with apprehensions of impaired vision, who, by using this BALSAM, may obtain almost immediate relief. In all cases, the earlier this remedy is applied the better.

READ THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 15th, 1856.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—I have been troubled for years with an affection of the eyelids, and have tried a number of remedies without experiencing any decided benefit. A few weeks since I obtained some of your ROMAN EYE BALSAM, and applied it according to the directions. The first application produced a decidedly beneficial effect, and I had not used it a week, before my eyelids were entirely free from inflammation, which had not been the case before for many years.

Yours, &c. G. B. WILLIAMS, 262 BROADWAY.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER JAR.

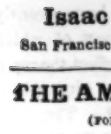
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., H. JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN, Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

RASSETTE HOUSE,

CORNER OF SANSOME AND BUSH STS

SAN FRANCISCO.



M. A. FRENCH, having taken the proprietorship of the RASSETTE HOUSE, San Francisco, will be happy to welcome his friends throughout the country, with an assurance that every attention shall be paid, whilst they sojourn with him, to render them pleasure and comfort. The Rooms will be kept clean, with attentive servants, male and female, ever ready to obey the desires of the guest. The Table is bountifully supplied with the very best in the market. Full suits of Rooms for Families can be had at all times.

☞ Charges are such as to meet the capacity of every one. jy2 3m

"A Few More Left."

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Nos. 80 and 82, Davis Street, San Francisco

IS still open for the reception of guests. Located in the immediate vicinity of all the Steamship and Steamboat landings, renders it very convenient for the traveling public. The House is well arranged for families and single persons, and this summer has been thoroughly renovated, and new furniture added. The distinctive features which have given to this house such an enviable reputation, are strictly adhered to; and for quiet and cleanliness, is unequaled by any in the State.

The oft repeated assertions of "closed up, no longer open are unmitigated *falsehoods* uttered by interested persons or purposes which any *honest* man would blush to acknowledge.

This House is known far and wide as the

Pioneer Temperance House.

of this city, and since it was first opened—six years ago—has received a patronage, which for numbers and respectability, is unsurpassed on the Pacific coast.

Clergymen are assured that, as heretofore, it is their home, WITHOUT CHANGE or alteration in any respect.

The support of the Temperance community is solicited: and when assured of its being the only *bona fide* Temperance House in the city conducted as such because of great principle involved, no two opinions can exist as the propriety of doing so.

Board and Lodging by the day, single meal, or week on most reasonable terms.

A. SMITH, SUCCESSOR TO

Isaac Hillman, Proprietor.

San Francisco, Apr 20, 1857.—6m.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE,

(FORMERLY WILSON'S EXCHANGE,)

IS UP TO THE GRADE!

Sansome st., opposite the American Theatre.

MR. BAILEY SARGENT, THE PROPRIETOR of the AMERICAN (late Wilson's) EXCHANGE, begs leave to inform the travelling community that he has undertaken the personal charge of that House. He has made extensive alterations and improvements, and has renovated the House throughout, making it the first Hotel on the Pacific coast. There has been added to the House a fine Sitting Room and Dining Hall, newly furnished. In point of comfort and all the conveniences which modern Hotel keeping have rendered essential, the

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Can compare favorably with any of the Atlantic Hotels. The best talent has been employed in the various departments, and the proprietor will set the best Table the market affords. Prices to suit the times.

Ladies' Entrance to the Hotel, corner of Sansom and Halleck Streets.

☞ The American Exchange COACH is always in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the House to the landings, or to any part of the city, for $1, baggage free. P. B. SMITH has charge of the Coach. All orders left for him at the office will be promptly attended to. jy16tf

NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO CLOTHING EMPORIUM!!

☞ No. 176 Clay Street. ☜

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE

WOULD Repectfully inform the Gentlemen of San Francisco that they have on hand and are receiving by every steamer a full and complete assortment of all kinds of

CLOTHING,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF

Material, Style and Finish,

Which they are offering at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Good of all Patters made up in the best manner

Clothing for Boys,

And a complete assortment of Gent's. and Boys' Furnishing Goods, comprising every article pertaining to a Gentleman's or Boy's Wardrope, sold on the most Reasonable Terms. Call and examine, and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,

je4 tf No. 176 Clay street.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE.

No. 130 Montgomery street,

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF CLAY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS

Silver Ware, etc., etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DIAMOND AND FINE CALIFORNIA GOLD JEWELRY.

Diamonds set and Jewelry Manufactured to Order.

☞ Fine Watches of all descriptions Repaired by Practical and Experienced Workmen.

☞ Plain and Ornamental Engraving neatly Executed. m28 tf

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

Washington street., near Davis.

JUST RECEIVED AND TO ARRIVE—

20 Burrill's improved Reapers—extra irons;
30 Reaper Knives—extra pinions, &c;
25 Seymour & Morgan's Reapers—extra knives, &c;
10 Pitts' (8 and 10 horse power) Threshers—on wheels;
2 Hall's Threshers;
15 Reaper Wagons;
60 Revolving and Wire Horse Rakes—10 and 12 ft long;
50 doz Hay Rakes, mortised and plain, (3 bowed);
100 doz Best Steel Hay Forks, 3 and 4 tine;
Grain Cradles, Sythes and Sneaths; Cultivators with steel teeth; Sub-soil Plows; Force Pumps, with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, for sale at the Lowest City Prices, by

m12 3m D. J. ARTHUR.



A. KOHLER

178 Washington St (& 276 Stockton St)

SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECT IMPORTER

of

Musical Instruments

Genuine

ITALIAN & ROMAN STRINGS

SHEET MUSIC. MUSIC BOOKS

FANCY GOODS & TOYS

Orders for the above by the case or otherwise filled promptly and at the lowest prices.

A. KOHLER'S

STOCK OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Probably exceeds the sum total of all other similar stocks in California, Consequently he must and will sell

CHEAP.

The Goods MUST be

SOLD

And room made for that immense

STOCK

Which is now on the way from France and Germany.

PIANO-FORTES—From different Manufacturers, and warranted perfect in every particular,

Brass Instruments—French and German, from the best Makers.

Violins—French, German and Italian, at prices varying from 75 cents to $50 each, with or without Bows and Cases.

Guitars—With Paper or Wooden Cases, if required. Prices greatly reduced.

Banjos, Tamborines,
Flutes, Claironets,
Fifes, &c. &c.

A large assortment and every quality varying from the cheapest to the very best—thereby enabled to suit every customer and market.

The largest assortment of

MUSIC BOOKS

In the State, consisting in part of

Instruction Books, for all Instruments.

Glee and Song Books, Sacred Music Books, Operas, Oratorios, and a large quantity of Miscellaneous works.

SHEET MUSIC,

NEW and POPULAR, by every STEAMER

An increase both in

Wholesale and Retail Trade,

Is expected, as the prices have been

MUCH REDUCED.

☞ Forty Cases assorted GERMAN TOYS now on hand, from 30 to 100 dozen in each case.

Fancy Articles and Yankee Notions in endless variety at very low prices.

Wholesale and Retail, at

No. 178 Washington street.

And Exclusively Retail, at

No. 276 Stockton street

27 3m

PIONEER NURSERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPRIETOR OF THIS now well established Nursery, to which was awarded the First Premium by the State Agricultural Society at its last Annual Fair, announces to his friends and patrons that he is prepared to offer them, the present season, a collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, equal to any in the country, and far superior to any heretofore offered.

Having had in bearing last year, forty-seven kinds of Apples, and having in bearing the present year, about 38 varieties of Peaches, added to the knowledge we have acquired by comparing them with other varieties grown in various localities, we have been enabled to ascertain with certainty, what kinds are worthy of culture, and such varieties only do we offer to the public the present season.

We call your attention particularly to the Seeding Peach, named by the Academy of Natural Sciences, "Myers' Rareripe," which we offer for this season for the first time. The following certificate will speak for itself:

ALAMEDA, JULY 25th, 1856.

The subscribers having seen and eaten of the new variety of Peach grown by A. H. MYERS, in his "Pioneer Nursery," Alameda, and by the Academy of Natural Sciences of San Francisco named "Myers' Rareripe," do cordially and unhesitatingly pronounce it a most valuable acquisition to the Pomology or our State, in regard both to its early ripening, and its melting, luticious qualities, being in these respects superior to any variety of peach that we have yet met with on this coast.

George Lee, Lee's Garden, Oakland.
H. Gibbons, M. D.
N. W. Palmer, firm of Sontag & Co., Horticulturists
T. J. Nevins, Amateur Gardener.
A. M. Crane, County Judge.
Wm. Sherman.

We speak to our friends and patrons thus early, that they may be apprised of our ability to supply them with all the desirable varieties of Fruits, and thus save the trouble and expense of sending out of the country for Trees; and we can assure them that time and money will be saved by giving us a call,

Our stock embraces—

40,000 Apple Trees, 40 varieties, one, two and three years old.
30,000 Peach Trees, in bud, best varieties.
4,000 Peach Trees, two years old, best varieties.
1,000 Pear Trees, best varieties.
1,000 Cherry Trees, best varieties.
1,000 Plum Trees, best varieties.
1,000 Apricot Trees, best varieties.
1,000 Nectarine Trees, best varieties
Also Almond, Fig, and Quince Trees.
25,000 Currant Bushes, with a sprinkling of everything rich and rare, usually found in a well regulated nursery.

We particularly invite our citizens to visit our nursery and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Information respecting the best varieties of fruits, and the planting and pruning of them cheerfully rendered.

A. H. MYERS,

d3 t Pioneer Nursery, Town of Alameda Alameda Co

Medical and Surgical Institute of Dr. Zeile.

NO. 163 PACIFIC STREET.

Established for the certain and permanent CURE of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA DYSPEPSIA, and SYPHILIS in all its various forms, and all diseases arising from the injudicious use of Mercury; also, all diseases of the Liver or Lungs, Seminal Weakness, Impotence Nervous Debility, Paralysis, etc., etc. The connected

STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS

Were erected in 1853, at an outlay of upwards of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and in the great popularity they have attained they have fully realized the anticipations of the proprietor, based upon the benefit the Baths have rendered in effecting hundreds of remarkable cures, after all other means had failed, which can be attested by reference to many highly respectable residents of this city.

Invalids to whom it may be desirable can be accommodated in the establishment with comfortable rooms, board, and the best of attention, and may consult Dr. Zeile on the premises, or remain under the guidance of their own physicians.



JOHN A. BAUER,

Apothecary and Chemist

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Physician's Prescriptions put up with the greatest care, and from pure and fresh articles Chemical Analysis made at short notice. Medicines sent to any part of the State. Keeps constantly on hand and sells at the lowest market prices all articles used by Brewers, Tanners, Soda Water Manufacturers, Dyers, Distillers, etc.

Depot of Hungarian Leeches.

☞ The entrance to the BATHS is through the Drug Store. jy30 2m

J. REGAN'S Steam Refined Candy MANUFACTORY,

No. 33 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between Bush and Sutter Streets.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE NAMED establishment takes this method of informing his numerous friends and customers, that he intends following the example of the Gas Company—that is, to reduce his prices, which he hopes will give entire satisfaction to all. His Candies are all manufactured from Stewart's Double Refined Sugar, which he imports himself, and all the essences used by him are of the finest flavor and the best in the market, together with a variety of other articles appertaining to the manufacture of Candies, too numerous to mention.

Having had an experience of seven years in the business in this city, and being the

First Confectioner on the Pacific Coast,

he flatters himself he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their trade.

By a new and improved process, his Candies are made at a quicker rate and with less expense than formerly, so that he is enabled to sell at a much lower figure than heretofore.

Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to call and examine his

SPLENDID STOCK OF CANDIES,

as well as his PRICES, as he feels confident they cannot fail to please the strictest economist.

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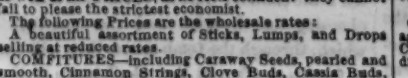
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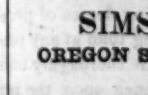
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☞ All Work Warranted According to Order. ☜

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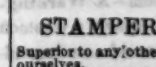
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San Francisco, July 17, 1857. jy18

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THE NERVOUS WIFE CURED.

My friend Wilkins married a sweet young girl, of a quiet, amiable disposition, but in no way skilled in those domestic arts without a knowledge of which a wife's duties are always felt to be hard in the beginning. He was the envy of more than one who had aspired to the possession of her hand. I knew him to be industrious, intelligent, and kind-hearted; and I felt sure that he had taken a life companion who would be faithful and loving. The promise was bright enough to warrant a prophecy of more than ordinary happiness.

They removed to another town. Ten years afterwards, in passing through that town, I called upon Wilkins, who met me with the old, frank cordiality. Eyes and face were in a glow of pleasure, when, still grasping his hand, I inquired after his wife. His countenance changed instantly.

"Poor Mary!" he said, in a sad, discouraged way. "She has no health."

"I'm sorry," was my natural response.

"Sickness and the loss of two of our children have so worn down body and mind, that she is now but a shadow of her former self. Worst of all, her nerves are completely shattered. But you must see her. To meet an old friend will do her good. Will you spend the evening with us?"

I assented, and then made further inquiries about his family and worldly condition. His story was not a very bright one. The birth of their first child was followed by a prostrating sickness, which brought the young mother to the utmost verge of death.

"She has never had good health since," said Wilkins, in a depressed voice. My income was small, and we could not afford the amount of household assistance, in the beginning, that she really required; and so everything was against her restoration to sound health. Children came rapidly, bringing with them more exhausting cares. And the death of two of our little ones, to which I have referred, seemed to complete the work of ruin. She is now a hopeless invalid, a poor, weak, nervous, unhappy creature, a mere wreck of what you saw ten years ago, moving, like a tearful ghost, through her daily round of duties, and only kept alive by the constant and careful attention of a physician. I don't think the doctor has been out of my house for two weeks at a time for six years, and I am sure has received more than twelve hundred dollars of my money in that time. The fact is, what with doctors' bills, nurses, medicines, and the hundred nameless expenses a sick and nervous wife entails upon a man, my fortunes have been marred. They keep me poor."

Wilkins spoke in a fretful voice. It was plain that he had grown impatient under the trials to which the bad health of his wife had exposed him.

I called at his office again towards evening, and went home with him. Had I met Mrs. Wilkins in the street, I should not have recognized in her the happy bride who, ten years before, blushing in beauty, I had seen giving her hand in a life partnership, with such loving confidence in the future, to the husband of her choice. Her countenance was wan and wasted, all the beautifully rounded outlines gone; her eyes, deeply sunken, were languid almost to indifference; her hair, once richly luxuriant, had fallen off, until scarce half of it remained, and that looked dry and crisp, with here and there a premature line of grey. She stooped slightly, and her motions were lifeless.

A faint smile parted her lips as I grasped her hand with all the warmth of a genuine friendly interest. But it faded almost as soon as it was born. I tried to talk with her in a cheerful strain, and did succeed in awakening a brief interest in the olden time. But the present was too painfully real; it would not permit her thoughts to indulge in pleasant fancies. I could not help asking about herself and her children; and this turned the current of her feelings into its wonted channel; and I listened to her sad heart-stories, and painful experience in sickness, until my own feelings were deeply shadowed. I pitied her. What a sombre, suffering life had been hers! Into what a world of misery, instead of happiness, had marriage translated her!

As she talked I observed her husband carefully. It was plain that he had but little sympathy with his wife's state of feeling. He was a sufferer with her, though in a lighter degree; and, as his sufferings originated in her, there was, plainly, a certain lack of kindly patience towards his companion. Several times he interrupted her, trying to draw the conversation into another channel; and once or twice he threw in depreciating sentences, as if she were exaggerating the unhappy story of her life.

I learned that Mrs. Wilkins rarely, if ever, went out of her own house. Her duties were very arduous, and her ability, from ill health, small. Every day she worked to bodily exhaustion, and usually in pain. There was no recreation of any kind, bodily or mental. It was a living death. No wonder she was a drooping, wretched, nervous woman.

Next day, I called to see my friend, having made up my mind to have a plain talk with him. I referred to his wife, expressing my earnest sympathy in regard to her.

"Poor Mary!" he replied; "her case is hopeless, and mine, too, I fear."

"While there's life there's hope," said I, using the physician's half-despairing axiom.

He regarded me a little curiously.

"How often do you take her out?" I inquired.

He shook his head.

"Can't afford carriage hire; 'tis as much as I can do to pay the doctor. No, no, neither of us have time nor money to spend for riding out."

"Change, and fresh air, you will find better and cheaper medicines than doctor's stuff. Do you take her to the seaside in summer?"

"You are jesting," he replied, with the air of one who felt that an undue liberty had been taken.

"Far from it, my friend," I answered seriously. "I feel too warm an interest in you to jest on a subject like this."

"A visit to a watering place is a luxury," he remarked, sadly.

"Do not name them as luxuries in your case. If the enervated votary of pleasure needs them for recreation, and to impart a new zest to the year's succeeding round to gay existence, how much more essential are they for the sick, the nervous, the exhausted toiler in life's field of earnest labor? I fear, my friend, that you have not thought wisely of your wife'e true position; that in some sense you are to blame for her present ill health and state of mental depression."

"How?" Wilkins looked surprised.

"The human soul," I answered, "is not a piece of senseless machinery; not made up of a series of iron wheels that can do their work as well in the dark, underground chamber as in the broad daylight. Even the flower must have change—air, sunlight, morning, evening, and the advancing seasons—for its healthy growth and maturity. But the human soul is of higher organization, and has multitudinous wants compared with the flower. Shut up the flower from the warm sun and the refreshing air, and will it not grow sickly—nay, will it not fade, wither, and die? You are treating your wife with less consideration than you would treat a house-plant. No wonder that she is dying daily."

Wilkins really looked amazed; and I was for a little while in doubt whether he were offended at my freedom or astonished at his own blindness touching the nature and wants of the human soul which he had adjoined in a life companionship with his own.

"Nature's two best physicians," I went on, "are pure air and exercise. And, what is better, they charge nothing for attendance."

To a large part of mankind," answered Wilkins, time is money.. It is our case."

"Dont make that too positive a conclusion. Increase the strength, and you diminish the hours of labor—nay, more, you remove from the cause of extreme exhaustion. My word for it, if you had spent twenty pounds a year in giving your wife change of scene, sea bathing, and mental as well as bodily recreation, your doctor's bill would have been reduced by more than that amount. How often do you take her to concerts or other places of innocent amusement?"

"We haven't been to a concert for five years."

"And yet I remember she was passionately foud of music."

"We can't afford it," remarked Wilkins gloomily.

"Better go without a dinner occasionally. Health to the soul is quite as essential as health of the body. If you starve the former, what is there in mere eating and drinking worth living for?"

"Mary wouldn't go if I were to purchase tickets. She has housed herself so long that she has no desire to step across the threshold."

"For which, speaking frankly, and to an old friend, you are, in a great measure, to blame. And unless you at once, and with a purpose not to be set aside by first difficulties, actually compel your drooping wife to go forth, a few years will close up the history of a wretched life."

"Ah!" said he, "I can feel the force of what you say! But how and where to begin? That is the question."

"I notice," was my reply, "that a celebrrted composer and pianist is in your town, and will give this evening one of his concerts. Take her to hear him. I am going to invite her," said I, "and I don't believe she will refuse me."

"I'm sure she will not go."

Wilkins was quite positive.

"We'll see. You will take a note of invitation from me. I will enclose tickets for you both, and say that I will call in the evening, and make one of the company at the concert."

Wilkins was incredulous, and half opposed me; but my interest in his unhappy wife was too strong, and I resolved to have my own way. The tickets and invitation were accordingly sent.

I called at my friend's office in the afternoon, to go home with him.

"Well," said I, cheerfully, "what word from your good wife? Will she be ready for the concert?"

"I'm afraid not."

Wilkins shook his head and looked gloomy.

"What did she say?"

"That it was impossible for her to go out—that she couldn't leave the children; and finally, after I had met every objection with a reason that could not be gainsayed, she declared that she didn't feel a wish to go, and couldn't think of it."

"The ice is very solid, and hard to break through." I smiled as I spoke. "It is that want of inclination which must be overcome. She'll go if we insist upon it."

But Wilkins was of a different opinion.

"I know her a great deal better than you do," was his answer.

I went home with him. There was a change in Mrs. Wilkins; a glance revealed this. The languor and exhaustion, so plainly apparent on the previous evening; were scarcely visible. Her eyes were brighter, her countenance more elevated, her lips had a firmer outline. I saw that some attention had been given to her dress; and, though not in the concert trim, it was plain enough that it would not take her a very great while to be in presentable condition.

Wilkins was in error. His wife did go to the concert, and surprised both him and herself by the amount of pleasure she received from the exquisite performance.—Indeed, shs expressed her satisfaction in lively terms, and with a glowing face, in the intervals of many of the pieces.

"How is Mrs. Wilkins?" I asked of my friend, as I entered his place of business on the next day.

"Better than for many months, I am pleased to say," was his unswer. "She seemed, this morning, almost another woman. That music was like an elixer to her soul."

"I had faith in it," said I. "Depend upon it, Wilkins, you have been consenting to your wife's death by murder and suicide—murder on your part, and suicide on hers My next recommendation is the seaside. Give up your business for a week; take your wife to some wateringplace immediately. Sea air, sea bathing, and a sight of old ocean will put new life into her veins."

"She can't possibly leave home. We have too many young children."

"She'll have to leave home, and her young children, too, for ever, if you don't do something to save her." I spoke with some feeling, for I was a little provoked at my friend's inclination to throw difficulties in the way. Just make up your mind that the thing has to be done, and I'll answer for your wife. The fact is, it's my opinion that she'll say Yes, on the first propositiu."

And so she did. A little management was practiced. I accepted another invitation to tea, and during the evening, gave as graphic a description as was in my power of the novelty, excitement, and wonderfully beneficial effects of a week at the seashore. My own experience was quite to the point, having regained strength almost by magic after a long period of extreme nervous exhaustion.

"You must take your wife to the seaside. It is just what she wants," said I, after the way had been fully prepared.

Wilkins followed up with such a hearty acquiescence, that the point was carried under scarcely an appearance of objection Difficulties were, of course, suggested; but these were pronounced of such slender importance, that they were waived almost as soon as presented. Two days afterwards, I had the satisfaction of seeing them off. As I shook hands with them at parting I could see in the countenance of Mrs. Wilkins some reviving traces of her old girlish beauty, and a rekindling in her eyes of the light of other days.

A year afterwards, I made it my business to visit my old acquaintance. He received me with a warmth of manner and cheerfulness of spirit which satisfied me that his state of mind had considerably improved.

"How is Mrs. Wilkins?" I immediately inquired.

A broad smile went over his face as he replied:

"A thousand times better than when you saw her a year ago."

"I am delighted to hear you say so. How did the seaside prescription answer?"

"Admirably. It worked like a charm. Mary came back another woman. It was to her almost like discovering the fountain of eternal youth. I never saw such a change in any one."

"Didn't she fall back into old habits of mind and body after her return to the city?"

"No."

"How did you prevent this?" I enquired.

"By acting on the hint you gave. I hired a carriage for an excursion once a week, while the pleasant weather lasted, and it cost me a few shillings each time; but it was cheaper than paying the doctor, and the medecine cured more radically. You can't immagine what a change in her feelings took place. Nothing outside of the narrow circle of home interested her before, but now she takes an interest in everything."

"Was it not starved into more than infantile weakness?" I inquired.

"Perhaps so," he said, thoughtfully. "The mind must have its appropriate food as well as the body."

"Nothing is truer than that," I replied. "And like the body, it must have the alternations of shade and sunshine, fresh air and exercise. It must have change and recreation, as well as seasons of labor Without these, mental health is impossible; and without mental health, there can be no true bodily health."

Husbands, I fear, are not thoughtful enough about their wives in this particular. I am very certain if every toiling housekeeper, and worn down, nervous, exhausted mother, whose pale face is hardly ever seen beyond the portals of her own door, were forced abroad occasionally into the social world, if they would not go willingly, and taken yearly to the seaside for a few weeks, that hundreds and thousands of wives and mothers who are now sickly, nervous and unhappy, would be in the enjoyment of good health and cheerful spirits, giving light to their homes and happiness to the hearts of ther husbands.

Try the prescription, ye men men with sickly, toiling and exhausted wives, whose pale faces haunt your homes like ghosts of former blessings. Pity them wisely, and hold them back while you may from the low resting-places under the green turf, towards which they are descending with rapid feet.

Boys.

A boy is a piece of existence quite separate from all things else, and deserves separate chapters in the natural history of man. The real lives of boys are yet to be written. The lives of pious and good boys, which enrich the catalogues of great publishing societies, resemble a real boy's life about as much as a chicken picked and larded, upon a spit, and ready for delicious eating, resembles a free fowl in the fields. With some few honorable exceptions, they are impossible boys, with incredible goodness. Their piety is monstrous. A man's experience stuffed into a little boy is simply monstrous. And we are soundly skeptical of this whole school of juvenile *pate de foie gras* piety. Apples that ripen long before their time, are either diseased or worm-bitten.

So long as boys are babies, how much are they cherished! But by-and-by the cradle is needed for another. From the time that a babe becomes a boy until he is a young man, he is in an anomalous condition, for which there is no special place assigned in Nature. They are always in the way. They are always doing something to call down rebuke. They are inquisitive as monkeys, and meddlesome just where you don't wish them to be Boys have a period of mischief as much as they have measles or chicken-pox. They invade your drawers, mix up your tooth-powder with hair oil; pull your laces and collars from their repositories; upset your ink upon invaluable manuscript; tear up precious letters, scatter your wafers, stick everything up with experimental sealing-wax; and spoil all your pens in the effort at spoiling all your paper.

Poor boys! What are they good for? It is an unfathomable mystery that we come to our manhood (as the Israelites reach Canaan) through the wilderness of boyhood. They are always wanting something they must not have, going where they ought not to be, coming when they are not wanted, saying the most awkward things at the most critical times. They will tell lies, and after infinite pains to teach them to tell the truth, they give us the full benefit of frankness and literalness by blurting out before company a whole budget of family secrets. Would you take a quiet nap? Slam-bang go a whole bevy of boys through the house! Has the nervous baby at length, after all manner of singings, trottings, soothings, and maternal bosom-opiates, just fallen asleep? Be sure an unmannerly boy will be on hand to bawl out for permission to do something or other which he has been doing all day without dreaming of leave.

Who shall describe the daily battle of the hair and the bath, the ordeal of aprons for the table, the placing and moving up, and the endless task of good manners? If there is one saint that ought to stand higher than another on the calendar, it is a patient, sweet-tempered children's nurse! Talk of saintship, simply because a man lived in a cave, and was abstemious, or because he died bravely at the stake!—What are faggots of fiery sticks for a few hot moments, compared to those animated faggots which consume nurses and governesses for months and years, to say nothing of the occasional variety of parental coals!

Are we, then, not on the boys' side?—To be sure we are. It is not their fault that they are boys, nor that older people are not patient.

The restless activity of boys is their necessity. To restrain it is to thwart nature We need to provide for it. Not to attempt to find amusement for them; but to give them opportunity to amuse themselves. It is astonishing to see how little it requires to satisfy a boy-nature. * *

But boys are not always boys. All that is in us in leaf, is in them in bud.—The very yearnings, the imaginings, the musings, yea, the very questions which occupy our later years as serious tasks, are found in the occasional hours of boyhood. We have scarcely heard one moral problem discussed in later life that is not questioned by children. The creation of the world, the origin of evil, divine foreknowledge, human liberty, the immotality of the soul, and various other elements of elaborate systems, belong to childhood. Men trace the connections of truths, and their ethical applications and relations, but the simple elements of the most recondite truths seem to have gained in them very little by the progress of years. Indeed, all truths whose root and life is in the Infinite are like the fixed stars, which become no larger under the most powerful telescope than to the natural eye.—Their distance is too vast to make any appreciable variation in magnitude possible. They are mere points of light.

Boys have their soft and gentle words too. You would suppose by the morning racket that nothing could be more foreign to their nature than romance and vague sadness, such as ideality produces in adults. But boys have hours of great sinking and sadness, when kindness and fondness are peculiarly needful to them.

It is worthy of notice, how soon a little kindness, a little consideration for their boy nature, wins their confidence and caresses. Every boy wants some one older than himself to whom he may go in moods of confidence and yearning. The neglect of this child's want by grown people, and the treating of children as little rattling, noisy imps, not yet subject to heart-throes, because they are so frolicsome in general, is a fertile source of suffering. One of the most common forms of selfishness, is that which refuses to recognize any experience as worthy of attention if it lies in a sphere below our own. Not only ought a man humble himself *as* a little child, but also *to* little children.—*Independent.*

Anecdote of Patrick Henry.

Very many years ago, an ejectment suit was brought in London county court, to recover a large and valuable tract of land called the Fryingpan. It was a contest between two brothers. The defendant was called Blaze Carter.

The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Henry, then in the meridian of a fame which can never die. During the Revolution his awful voice had echoed across the Atlantic, and shaken the British throne to its center; and now that the storm of war was hushed, he was engaged in the strife of the forum. Immense crowds filled the court house, the yard, and the streets, to witness the display of his wonderful powers. He was dressed in common clothing and entered the arena calm, self-possessed, yet firm and anxious for the contest.

The defendant's counsel were John Marshall, then young, but giving unmistakable proofs of his future greatness, power, and learning, unsurpassed by Lord Mansfield himself; Bushrod Washington, of whom it was said that he never once made a bad argument in his long life; Edmund Randolph, once Governor of Virginia; and a distinguished member of the Convention of '88, Attorney General and Secretary of State in the brightest, best, most glorious administration this country ever saw; and lastly, Thomas Swann of Alexandria, one of the best men of his day, respectable before the court, with the jury almost irresistible.

For three long, anxious, and laborious days the battle raged with doubtful result. The judges and the crowd looked on the exciting scene with wonder and astonishment. It was impossible for human foresight to see how the cause would end.

At length, Henry, walking out through the immense throng, overheard some of the yeomen sympathizing with the defendant. "Poor Blaze! I pity him," was sounded in his ears from various quarters.

This was enough. He came into court and said to the opposing counsel, "I will compromise with you." It was done.

Such was his knowledge of human nature, that he rationally concluded that the jury were composed of the same who wished success to the defendant, and therefore by his manoeuver saved the land for his client, which probably he would have lost entirely.

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The Weekly Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 5, 1857

Current Topics.

The papers of the day, which reflect the thoughts and the talk of men and are an index of the street and the exchange, and in some measure of the home, have been almost absorbed with the disastrous events which have crowded upon us. The cords have vibrated with note after note, sometimes deep-toned and touching, but all tremulous. There are none who can stifle all genuine feeling when multitudes meet a sudden, dreadful fate. All kinds of expedients are suggested to prevent a recurrence of such scenes in which who knows but himself may be one of the doomed? A public meeting is held—an overflowing meeting in which resolutions are passed denouncing the recklessness and heartlessness of companies entrusted amid natural perils, with freight after freight of gold and of life worth incomparably more than gold. The government is petitioned and implored in the extension of its patronage for mail service to make provision, since it has the power, for our speedier and safer communication with our now far-off, most unpaterna Father-land. Our sufferings will avail but little. The cry that we send up dies away on the country almost as soon as the wail of the drowning on the seething waters. The hearts of our far-away parents, brothers and sisters do not animate the fingers that play the magic wires of power. But there is one hope. The loss of specie, the inconvenience which the country suffers from the failure of one of our rich shipments, the Mormon difficulties revealing the possibilities of long and expensive transportations of troops across the plains—all these things may lead a soulless government, over which a very good bachelor presides, to say that "a highway shall be there and a way." How thousands, heart-linked to California, would thrill at the announcement of such a fiat! What grander achievement can our President propose to immortalize his one-term administration, than to build this road of destiny and grandeur! Let him rise and enter into his immortality—not yet into heaven.

Yearning expectations were directed towards the steamer; men hoping that possibly some more had been saved from the gulf. These expectations were disappointed; only three more were picked up. We expect no tidings from any other, but abandon them to their fate. New topics of excitement come, and so it will ever be.

> "The gay will laugh
> When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
> Plod on, and each, as before will chase
> His favorite phantom."

The waves that swept over the wreck of the Central America were scarcely more destructive than the desolation which has wrecked business and fortunes in all the old States. While the humble are safe, and here and there one escapes, yet man is as helpless to stay the flood as he is to calm the sea. We are thankful that poor California, stripped, peeled as she has been, is likely only slightly to share in this one disaster. One house has fallen, and as we saw the somewhat clamorous crowd around the closed door, we were reminded of similar, frequent, sickening scenes three years ago. Those scenes, we are confident, will not recur. The lowness of California credit of late will save our fortunes now. We wish that thousands of the distressed, unemployed laborers of the East could be transported now, as with the swiftness of thought, to our golden fields. We estimate that our miners produce *an average* of two dollars and a half a day, besides expenses, to all who are engaged in the business. And every branch of labor is in a healthy condition. Our vallies teem with plenty, and there is room for thousands. Female labor of every grade of intelligence and respectability here continues highly remunerative; and all laborers are in the best sense independent.

Sad phases of corruption among youth have been brought to public notice. Several young vagrants of peculiar depravity, have been arrested, and a painful necessity shown for the establishment of a house of refuge, where some of these may be punished and yet reclaimed. Dangers attending youth of the other sex have been pointed out to parents. The evening associations of such are productive of much mischief and demoralization. Many of them are the girls of the schools. The evil, which is really frightful, is not connected with the schools, but is developed in connection with their early attendance of balls, parties, and "assemblies," &c. Well does a correspondent of the *Bulletin* utter the caution, "Mothers, look to your daughters." There is nothing purer, sweeter than the heart of an uncontaminated girl. The down is easily rubbed from the peach; and so is modesty from the cheek of purity.

The *Bulletin* has been of late somewhat religious; though, after admitting two or three communications, it became frightened at itself, and begged to be excused, as the matter was evidently becoming too serious for its taste. One communication indulged in unjust, sweeping assertions of this nature:—"The sermons of ministers here are not of sufficient merit to attract young men from the street to the Church. I cannot believe that the ministers themselves are earnest men devoted to saving the souls of their fellows," &c. Such remarks are most unjust. There may be faults; there are. But as a class, the pastors of this city are eminently earnest and devoted men. Constant accessions are made to some of the churches. The one business of saving souls is paramount, all absorbing, as it should be. Go, hear with desire for good, and you need not go empty away.

Over-praise of the Dead.

It is natural to exaggerate the virtues of the dead. The praise which sounds excessive to us is not necessarily insincere. As

> "Good lost, weighs more in grief,
> Than gained, in joy,"

so do the virtues of the departed shine upon us like the glory of the setting sun. It must be a cynical spirit which would wholly rebuke this tendency to forget all the errors of the dead and throw over their receding forms all the hues of their better qualities reflected and tinted by our own affections. This license is granted to friendship; and there are few who would blame it. It becomes, however, a different and not harmless thing when the motive is not the prompting of affection; when the praise bestowed is public adulation and not the expression of personal warmth. Such adulation over the remains of the wealthy or fortunate has long been deemed reprehensible in the pulpit. Is it not equally so in the press? Where praise is indiscriminately and undeservedly bestowed, does it not tend to confound the distinction which ought ever to be maintained between mere success in life and actual, personal worth? Does it not teach to youth the lesson that success is the goal of life; wealth, not worth, the object of ambition?

Suppose such an one as I. C. Woods, of California memory, were to die, and it were discovered that he had successfully retained from the wreck which ruined hundreds, a magnificent fortune, would it be right, simply because he were dead, to ignore all the evil he had done, to forget the character of his sharp operations, and *praise* him for the few personal virtues which, as a good fellow, he may have exhibited to partial friends or favorites; thus creating the impression that these were really a mantle to cover every crime, and that indeed his example was one which may be followed without infamy? If Woods had not *failed*, illegitimate as his business was, unscrupulous as was his heart, there would have been enough to have hung around him while he lived and to have adulated him when he died. But such sycophancy by the public press, we contend is pernicious. It tends to destroy the real force of a good or bad example. It confounds virtue with success; vice with failure. The dead may have a claim upon the charitable silence of the living, but not upon that praise which their lives failed to earn. Every life should be left to teach its legitimate lesson. The sun that shone luridly all day, should not be made to sink in glory. *Everything* is due to truth; nothing to partiality.

It is not our purpose to become detractors of the dead, because some may err in undeserved adulation; but only to indicate a principle which has its daily application. It is a precious prompting in human nature which originated the maxim, "Concerning the dead say nothing unless good." It is a noble fact that "all forgive the dead." Yet not quite *all*; for there are some who "can look upon even the grave of an enemy and not feel a compunctious throb that ever they should have warred with the poor handful of earth that now lies mouldering before them." Hard is that hatred which outlives its victim. Charity towards the dead is noble, yet let it not degenerate to untruth. It is itself a noble lesson, yet let not partial pens construe dishonor into honor, as the green sod covers corruption. For you cannot hide all characters under equally rounded and flower-strown hillocks; nor can you redeem from unworthiness by the costliest sepulchres.

Gambling in the Club Room—A Warning.

If a man were known to frequent a common gambling establishment he would now lose almost any position of trust that he should occupy. The gambling mania, it is well known, bears away its victim as an infatuation; with the force of a whirlwind. It is not commonly known that the same danger lurks in the club-room, and that men are ruined there in fortune and character by gambling. We do not know that gambling is common in all the clubs, but we do know that it is in some. A mournful case has recently come to light; and since it has been published as a reproach against a body of men with which the victim happened to be connected, we violate no obligation in referring to it as a warning to members of clubs and to employers. The latter are never certainly safe if their clerks are in the way of peculiar temptation. A man can never be certain to himself that he is safe, even using the prayer, "Lead us not into temptation," if he at the same time *leads himself* into an alluring atmosphere. A wealthy man, a few months since, occupied a very responsible and confidential position in a house of large wealth in this city. He was universally esteemed as a citizen; correct, curteous and reliable. His family occupied an enviable position. He had long been a member of a club, a genteel, harmless institution. Suddenly it was discovered that he had ruined himself, through gambling. If the matter became public it would not do that he should be retained in his responsible place. His friends, influenced by sincere regard for him and his family, undertook to pay off his gambling debts which were beyond his ability to meet; and his employers continued him. We had heard of the matter and were happy to believe that he had been saved. But in the settlement, the sums grew unexpectedly large. Seeing his ruin, his friends provided means for him to leave, with his family. His wife was ignorant of all, and gave orders to servants in charge, expecting to be back in a few months. The day after their departure everything in the house was sold under the hammer. Thus one of the prominent, respected and really deserving business men of San Francisco dropped quietly out of his place, leaving not a blank merely, but a tarnished name. Thus one more family was needlessly, cruelly undone. What good have the clubs accomplished, to compensate for such instances of ruin; of which many cases, less prominent indeed, but perhaps equally sad, might be gathered up? The club-room alienates men from home, it forms habits of dissipation, it encourages gambling. The ruin of many a fine character; the failure of prospects fair as could be wished, may be traced to the club-rooms of San Francisco.

RELIGIOUS SECEDERS.—The Convention of seceders from the Constitutional Presbyterian Church, which was held at Richmond, Va., resulted in a determination to form a separate body, and recommended to the Presbyteries "which are opposed to the agitation of slavery in the highest judicatory of the Church," to appoint delegates to meet in Knoxville, Tenn., for the formation of a new Synod. The fundamental idea of the new body is to be the *exclusion forever* of agitation on the subject of slavery. We wonder how that record will show in the history of the churches when written a few hundred years hence by some future Neander. The Convention did not favor reunion with the Old School Presbyterian Church, chiefly on account of the tendencies of that body to abolitionism! The *Independent* thinks that a capital joke. Dr. Ross said that there were three theories concerning slavery: 1st. That which makes it sin; 2d. The *toleration* theory; 3d. The *ordained* theory. The South, being driven to the Bible, has discovered there, and now holds, the latter theory.

MAKING SURE OF AN EPITAPH.—Some three years since, in wandering through the beautiful cemetery at Baltimore, a handsome monument was pointed out to us, which a man then living in the city had erected, prospectively, for himself, with an inscription containing his name, the date of his birth and the place though not, of course, the date of his death, as that was to be supplied by a friendly hand. The epitaph rehearsed a long list of virtues, among which, it was included that he was a devoted husband and father. The joke of it is that he was an intemperate man, who sometimes had abused his family; and common rumor did not give him credit for all the truth and integrity which he boasted. Nevertheless the monument was really a fine one, and the epitaph all that could be desired. We have sometimes thought it would be well to put it to each man's conscience to write his own epitaph. It certainly is a fine idea that has led some eminent humble christians thus to do; choosing the thoughts and the language by which, through the tomb-stone, they will speak to friends as often as they shall come to linger around their mortal dust; the place where, losing sight of their bodies they saw their spirits go up to heaven; and by which they will speak of the hope in Jesus and his full salvation to all pilgrims to their tombs, as long as inscriptions last, and till marble too, turns to dust.

THE COLLEGE SCHOOL AT OAKLAND.—This institution, under the care of Rev. Henry Durant, commences a new term this week. This school is enjoying an incressing degree of prosperity, and is more flourishing than at any previous period. The studies are thoroughly conducted, and the moral influence upon the pupils is of the best kind. All who design attending would do well to commence promptly at the opening of the term.

APPROVED.—We have met with scarcely one who has not decidedly approved of the action of the Vigilance Committee, in revoking the death penalty against the exiled. When they can see the city placed, as it now is, in the hands of a government almost unequalled, there is no longer any reason for the exercise of a power which was assumed when the government was only a shelter for crime.

THANKSGIVING.—It should be esteemed indeed a cause for thanksgiving by our communities, that while the Atlantic States are now convulsed by commercial reverses, we are comparatively free from any financial difficulties. The system of credit has here obtained to so little an extent that a general commercial distress could scarcely be experienced.

CHLOROFORM.—The recent death of George Gordon, at Sacramento, under the effects of chloroform, on account of organic disease of of the heart, has brought to popular knowledge the fact that only sixty or seventy deaths are reported, out of thousands of cases in which this valuable article has been used.

THE BANKS.

SATHER & CHURCH.—The last steamer brought the unwelcome intelligence that the drafts of Sather & Church were dishonored, The house had purchased the drafts of Moore Folger & Co., on Willetts & Co., to the amount of $87,000. This amount, although secured through shipments of Moore, Folger & Co., could not be realized, in consequence of the failure of Willetts & Co. In consequence of this, the American Exchange Bank were compelled to dishonor the drafts of Sather & Church. Through friends, however, arrangements were subsequently made by which the drafts were received. Up to the hour of the sailing of the steamer, $120,000 had been paid. This has been denied, but we have direct evidence of the fact. Upon the arrival of the steamer, attachments were the same night taken out against the house. These were paid, and the following morning several depositors received their money. But the state of public feeling, and the silent run which they had suffered since the arrival of the previous steamer, compelled the house instantly to make an assignment. Many subsequent attachments were taken out. A statement of the affairs of the house has been published, and from other sources than this we have strong hopes that they will be able to pay their creditors.

MARK BRUMAGIM & Co.—We are happy to state that this house, although making their deposits in this city with Sather & Church, have not lost anything. Upon inquiry we learn the following facts, which are reliable in regard to their relations to the house of Sather & Church: Two years-and-a-half ago, when commencing to deposit there, it was under agreement that in case any financial excitement should at any time arise in San Francisco, the cashier of Sather & Church should immediately place their money on special deposit. Mark Brumagim, was in New York at the time that the drafts of S. & C. were dishonored. He immediately took the steamer for San Francisco, with dispatches from the American Exchange Bank for Sather & Church, and with the hope that the house might be saved. On the receipt of the dispatches, Sather & Church were doubtful whether they could sustain themselves, and Mr. Hutchinson, the cashier, without request, according to agreement, tendered to Mr. Brumagim the amount which his house had on deposit. This consisted of bullion and certificates for dust in the mint, recently forwarded by B & Co, and upon which they have since drawn the coin. The whole amounted to about $50,000. On Tuesday, at Parrott's bank, Mr. Brumagim protected not only his own drafts, but those of several of his friends. M. Brumagim & Co. had specie on board the Central America, but it was all insured and paid by the Company before Mr. Brumagim left New York, so that they have not suffered loss. This house, which was the only one in Marysville that endured the crisis of '55, and has always been one of our safest banks, is now also becoming one of the heaviest and wealthiest in the state.

OTHER BANKS.—There was something of a run on Tuesday on other banks of the city, but a general feeling of confidence prevailed, and nothing like a panic was manifested.

Yesterday was a close steamer day, but not as hard as many within the past six months.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Sabbath School Union, for reports from the different Sabbath Schools, addresses, singing by the children, prayer, and other interesting exercises, will be held on Sunday evening, Nov. 8th, in the First Congregational Church, at 7½ o'clock. Superintendents, teachers, scholars, and all interested in giving Sabbath School instruction to the young are particularly invited to be present.

JOSEPH F. LAMDIN, Sec'y.

San Francisco, Nov. 3, 1857.

A WARNING.—Among the boys arrested on Saturday night last, we recognize the name of one whose father, a few years since, was a wealthy merchant in one of the interior towns of the State. He died suddenly, leaving a family of children who had grown and were growing up in neglect. The mother is now living, but with no reputation; it were, perhaps, better for the children that she did not live. One of the boys turns up among young criminals, himself, perhaps, irrecoverably ruined.

CUMULATIVE.—What fatality impends the California steamers on the Atlantic! The Illinois was a few weeks ago upon the rocks. The Central America has sadly gone down. A dispatch to the *Panama Star* states that the Northern Light was aground twelve hours, going up with her eight hundred passengers; and the Star of the West, we are informed, was detained four hours from a similar cause. *Cumulant cumulo.*

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday, the 26th of Nov. has been apppointed by the Governor as a day of public thanksgiving.

COPRECTION.—In speaking last week of the impression produced by Dr. Bushnell's remarks on California, we wrote *"essentially* untrue," where the printers made it "especially untrue."

RETURNED.—We are happy to welcome the return of Rev. Frederick Buel, Bible agent, who, with his family, came passengers on the "Stephens."

Home News.

The large Musical Hall was crowded last Saturday night in obedience to a call for the expression of public sentiment concerning the recent steamship disaster. Resolutions were passed expressive of grief at the calamity, of sympathy for those most immediately afflicted, of admiration at the heroic conduct displayed; also, tendering gratitude to the commanders of the brig *Ellen*, the *Saxony* and *Marine*, and reprobating the mercenary conduct of Captain Green, of the steamer *City of Norfolk*, in refusing to tow the disabled brig *Marine*, with its passengers, into port, without pay in advance. The loss of the *Central America* is attributed to the negligence and indifference of the U. S. M. Steamship Co. Immediate practical remedies are suggested against future disasters, and important suggestions made relative to further legislation upon the subject by Congress. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress.

Saturday night last, the police arrested eight boys, all of them concerned in recent robberies, one of which was the taking of $420 from a safe in the store of Tubbs & Co. Seven of these boys were arrested upon information given by the other, Robert Durkin, who has already earned a sad evil notoriety.

The U. S. Grand Jury have ignored the indictments against J. M. Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner in the Mint, and Hiram T. Graves, his clerk, for perjury. The foreman stated that the Grand Jury were unanimous in ignoring the bill.

Garrison & Co. announce that the Nicaragua steamers will soon commence running again.

Meetings of property-holders have recently been held in Sacramento, the object of which is said to be to devise a plan to effect the repudiation of the whole debt of that city, which now amounts to over $1,500,000. The good people of Sacramento had better go to work city has done, and save enough to more than pay the interest on its debt from amounts previously squandered by officers.

The Tuolumne River Water Company, formerly known as the Hydraulic Ditch, which cost in its first construction about $350,000, has passed into the hands of Geo. Gleason, T. C. Brunton and James Parsons, by purchase. The amount paid, we understand, was about $20,000.

The dead body of a man, believed to be Jno. Green, a Swede, was found near Garden Bar, on Bear river, six miles above McCourtney's crossing, a few days since.

The Cape Claim mining company, of Oroville, have taken from the bed of the river, over $200,000—more than twice the amount of the cost of their fluming and other operations.

PYRITES.—The *Union Democrat*, (Sonora,) says that Dr. Hill, of Angel's Camp, has discovered a process, by using revolving blankets, for securing the gold which is connected with sulphurets, and which mercury will not secure. The heavy particles of gold and sulphuret adhere to the blanket. When thus separated from the crushed quartz, it is easy, by chemical process, to extract the gold. This has been a great desideratum in quartz mining, and we truly hope that a real improvement has been made.

It is said that 15,000 head of sheep are coming into the Sacramento Valley, by Noble's Pass.

A man by the name of Swartz was found dead near Sacramento, on the evening of Oct. 27th. He is supposed to have fallen from his wagon when intoxicated, and his head was crushed by a wheel passing over it.

The *Mountain Messenger*, of La Porte, Sierra Co., says that they count twelve persons who left that vicinity for their homes in the East and perished with the loss of the *Central America*.

The wife of Dr. Kittridge, of Santa Cruz, who was saved from the wreck, writes to her husband that the people of Norfolk were very kind to those who were saved. Every lady, besides being supplied with clothing, was furnished with a purse of money; those who had children, with $100—those without, $50, and their fare and expenses paid, to Baltimore. The people of Santa Cruz, says the *Sentinel*, held a public meeting to express their appreciation of the humanity and kindness of the people of Norfolk, Va.

The fare on the overland route from San Diego to New Orleans, is $200—including meals.

INDIA.—A New York paper, in reviewing the last news from India, says:

On the whole' the India news by the steamer is altogether gloomy. The prospect now is that it will cost more to recover the revolted provinces of Central India, that it cost originally to conquer them; that when reconquered, it will take three times as many men' and three times as much money to hold them securely; and when thus reduced to subjugation—an event the occurrence of which grows more doubtful every day—they will not be worth one-third as much to the conquerors as they have been. The natives of that region will have become alienated by this war, which is conducted without mercy on either side; seeds of hatred will be planted that will bloom for half a century after a peace has been conquered, and no one can foresee the time when the people who have hitherto constituted more than fifteen-twentieths of the Anglo-Indian army, can again be confided in, or safely employed to any consiperable extent as soldiers in the revolted districts.

ARRIVAL OF THE J. L. STEPHENS.

The steamship John L. Stephens, Captain Watkins, arrived in port late on Monday evening. The Star of the West left New York not until the 7th inst; having been detained two days in consequence of the non-arrival of the California mails. The Star of the West was also detained four hours on a reef opposite Havana. The dates from New Orleans are to Oct. 8th.

The Central America.

ONLY THREE MORE SAVED.—Three more of the unhappy sufferers of the steamer Central America have been most fortunately rescued. After enduring the most terrible sufferings on the open sea for nine days—they were without food and water—drenched with the waves, exhausted from exposure, and reduced to skeletons by starvation, they were mercifully snatched from death in the darkest hour of despair, and they arrived at the port of New York on Monday, October 5th, in the Bremen barque Laura, from Bremen, the captain of which reported that he fell in with, on the 28th September, in lat. 40 50, long. 60, at 2 p.m., the British brig Mary, Capt. Shearer, of Greenock, from Cardenas, for Queenstown, and took from her—

John Tice, second engineer,
Alexander Grant, fireman, and
G. W. Dawson, a passenger, (colored) whom the Mary had rescued from the Central America. The rescued men state that there were twelve persons who took refuge on the hurricane deck, but one by one, sad to relate, they died from hunger and exhaustion, except the two men Grant and Dawson, who were taken into the boat picked up by Mr. Tice, on the fifth day after the steamer sunk. They also state that on Monday, the 14th of September, two days after the steamer went down, they saw a number of the passengers clinging to pieces of the wreck.

On the 22nd of September, the steamship Alabama arrived at New York from Savannah, bringing Messrs. H. H. Childs, Jabez Holmes, Sam. W. Look, and B. H. Ridley, of the wrecked steamship, who were taken into Savannah by the barque Saxony.

The schooner El Dorado, Captain Stone, of New York, from Galveston, arrived at Boston on the 25th of September. This is the schooner, the Captain of which promised to lay by the Central America at six o'clock of the fatal day on which she was wrecked. She did not save a single soul. It was confidently hoped that this schooner, from her near proximity at the moment of the catastrophe, had saved many lives, and beating hearts were awaiting her arrival with an intensity of feeling that may be more easily imagined than described. The Captain states that he lay by her till morning, which statement is endorsed by the second officer of the Central America, and several passengers on board the Ellen and Marine, who state that they distinctly saw the schooner on the morning after the steamship had sunk. All hope that Captain Herndon, or any others may have been saved, is therefore at an end.

The Boston Submarine Company propose attempting to raise the Central America and recover her lost treasure, as it is thought she lies in about twenty-eight fathoms water. They have been awaiting the arrival of the schooner for the purpose of determining the latitude and longitude of the exact spot where the Central America sunk, as Captain Herndon is reported to have given his position to the captain of the schooner.

On the 26th of September, the officers of the navy and marine corps at Washington held a meeting to give expression to their sympathy for the untimely death of Captain Herndon.—A resoultion of condolence with his widow and daughter was adopted, as also one for the erection of an appropriate monument to his memory at the Naval Academy in Annapolis. It is proposed that the ladies of America raise a fund for the widow of Captain Herndon, as a token of regard for his humane conduct in saving the women and children on board of the Central America.

About eighteen thousand dollars were raised in New York for the surviving passengers of the Central America.

The statement by Mr. Ashby, the chief engineer, was generally credited, and it was believed that he did not, in any manner, deserve the censure he at first received.

On Friday, September 25, Mr. Payne presented the watch, given him by Capt. Herndon to his widow. It will be remembered that the noble Captain refused to abandon his ship till every soul was off of her, and fully aware that she would go down, gave his watch to Mr. Payne, directing him to present it to his wife, and assure her that his last thoughts were of her. The Purser of the vessel did the same thing.

Mr. Tice, one of the three last rescued men, saw Capt. Herndon just before the ship went down.

Financial Panic in the Atlantic States.

The most terrible financial panic which has almost ever occurred was raging in the Atlantic States, up to the latest accounts. If not worse, it was really as bad as the panic of 1836–7. Although it had been anticipated for some time, yet it was not believed that it would be as serious as it has proven to be. But the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Insurance Company was the signal for others to follow. The New York banks contracted to an extent never before known, and the consequence was the failure of some of the heaviest houses.—Then came the pressure upon the banks of other States, which resulted in the suspension of specie payments by most of the banks of Philadelphia, Washington, Maryland and other places, and it was very much feared that the banks of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky would feel compelled to place themselves upon a level with the above mentioned banks. A few had done so.

Commercial embarrassment growing out of the pressure, was general—consequently the suffering from the revulsion must necessarily be general while it continues. Numbers of failures had occurred, and many more must follow them. Stocks had depreciated to a ruinous point; in many instances, under the influence of the panic, far below their legitimate value. By the feverish spirit of reckless speculation, an immense proportion of the business men of New York were impelled to embark largely in stock speculations, and they were suffering to a greater or less extent.

The banks of the city of New York are beyond almost any sort of contingency, and will stand if all the other banks in the country suspend.

The banks of Boston are also in a good condition.

The excitement created in all parts of the West, in consequence of the unfavorable advices from the East, paralyzed all business, and suspensions were general.

In New York, business of all kinds was almost abandoned, and thousands upon thousands of men, women, boys and girls were thrown out of employment. On the evening of Saturday, Sept. 26, the Novelty Works discharged nearly four hundred hands, and all the other large houses had followed suit—some of them discharging three fourths of them. Never before were there so many idle men in the city, and if a reaction did not take place, and employment provided them, as the cold weather had begun to set in, the consequences would be terrible.

The severe financial pressure compels very nearly all the great manufacturing establishments of the country either to suspend or greatly to curtail their operations. At least 15,000 persons have been suddenly thrown out of employment in the manufacturing establishments throughout the country.

Mormons Affairs.

The Mormon newspaper, published in New York, has by orders from Salt Lake, been suspended. A Mormon Conference, composed of delegates from several States, was held at Philadelphia, Oct. 4th, when it was announced that the Saints would strike their flags, and give up all hopes of converting the unbelieving, stiff-necked Gentiles, in the regions round about to the belief of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young. Their publications have ceased and their conventicles have closed.

The *Lexington* (Missouri) *Express* announces the arrival of Captain Russell, from Salt Lake, who states that the Mormons have fortified Fort Bridges, with the declared intention of fortifying it against the United States troops

The depredations by the Cheyenne Indians continue, and the Mormons have taken possession of a valley near Fort Lcramie, assigned to friendly Indians by the U. S. government.

Kansas.

Gen. Walker repudiates the doctrine of Judge Cato, that none but those who had paid the Territorial tax were entitled to vote, and that for this position he had the direct authority of the Presidect, the Secretary of State, and the whole Cabinet at Washington.

While admitting that injustice is exhibited in the apportionment, which excludes fifteen counties from participating in the election, the Governor exculpates himself from blame by declaring that only four days remained after his arrival in the territory to make the apportionment—therefore the duty devolved upon others.

Excitement increases, and concerted action is apparent as the time of election approaches; but it is believed that all parties will vote and that violence will be prevented.

FILLIBUSTERING.—Mr. McKeon, the New York District Attorney, has received orders from Washington to employ every means in his power to check any fillibustering expeditions that might be on foot in the city of New York. The government was determined to put down all such movements, or, as the official despatch styles them, "unlawful enterprises." That such expeditions are on foot is very probable. Gen. Houston contradicts the statement that he is engaged in any such undertaking.

The crops throughout the country are reported as remarkably good.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The dates from Liverpool are to the 23d of September.

No new attempts will be made this season to lay the Atlantic telegraph. Measures have been adopted by the Company for raising as much as possible of the submerged cable, and the work is to be immediately commenced.

Two or three additional ships have been taken up for India, and it is estimated that when all the troops on their way and under orders for the East, reach that country, there will be 87,000 troops at the seat of war.

The British troops have made no progress as yet in subduing the mutiny in India.

There is a doubtful report, via Ceylon, that the ravages of the cholera among the troops before Delhi, had compelled them to retire to Agra, but according to the latest authentic news from Delhi, not only were the Europeans still before the place, but they had been strongly reinforced: and a general assault was expected in a few days. The Paris *Journal des Debats* says: "Although the official dispatches represent England as still holding out at Agra, we have reasons to believe that this intelligence will not be confirmed, and that the heroic garrison has been destroyed, along with the women and children under its protection."

At Dinapore it is said that the rebels were dispersed.

Outbreaks have occurred in the Bombay Presidency.

England refuses to give up the Island of Penam to Turkey.

A reconciliation between Austria and Russia was spoken of.

☞ TYPE! TYPE! Don't Loose Your Clean Linen—A nice lot of Type and Ink of the real Metcalf make, for marking clothes, to be used without preparation, and the ink is warranted indelible if properly used. Also, a few Stencil Letter of various sizes.

NOIST CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.,
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Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—With these marvelous remedies at hand none need suffer; they act in concert on the absorbent system, giving energy, tone, and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 224 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

Fine, beautiful hair—jet black or brown;
Or tresses, curling and golden—
Is the certain result—without chance or doubt—
Of the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON.

☞ The immense sale of Lyon's Kathairon—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—proves its excellence and universal popularity. It restores the Hair after it has fallen out, invigorates and beautifies it—making it soft, curly, and glossy—cleanses it from all Scurf and Dandruff, and imparts to it a delightful perfume. The Ladies universally pronounce it the finest and most agreeable article ever used. Sold by all dealers everywhere. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Perfumers, 63 Liberty st., New York.
PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents,
oct 3m 132 Washington street, San Francisco.

Life, Health, Vigor Secured.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial is spreading health, hope and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. Strange, that a herb casually discovered in the deserts under the Equator, where civilization is unknown, should be destined to work a complete revolution in Medical Science. The faculty are puzzled. Where all other medicines fail, and the patient seems going down stage by stage, to the weakness of utter helplessness, this preparation arrests the progress of debilitation at once. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of head ache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental systems. These facts are vouched by the highest written testimony; they are patent to the experience of every human being who has give the Cordial a trial.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars. C. H. RING, Proprietor,
192 Broadway, New York.

Agents for California—R. Hall & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 143 and 145 Clay st., San Francisco; and C. & A. J. Langley, 42 Long Wharf. se17

Samuel Brannan's Bank.

DEPOSITS SECURED IN
$450,000
Of Productive Real Estate in Trust for their Redemption

TRUSTEES:
Volney E. Howard, | Samuel J. Hensley,
Eli Cook.

THE undersigned has established in the city of San Francisco a BANK, under the above name, style and title. The object is to furnish a safe place of deposit to all classes of the community, especially to FARMERS, MINERS, and MECHANICS. For the accomplishment of this object, there has been conveyed to competent and reliable trustees, a PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE amounting to not less than Four Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Certificatts of Deposit will be issued for any amount, from Five Dollars upwards, but no Certificate will be issued bearing interest for a less sum than One Hundred Dollars, nor for a shorter time than six months. The Interest paid upon these Certificates will be at the rate of Three per cent. per annum.

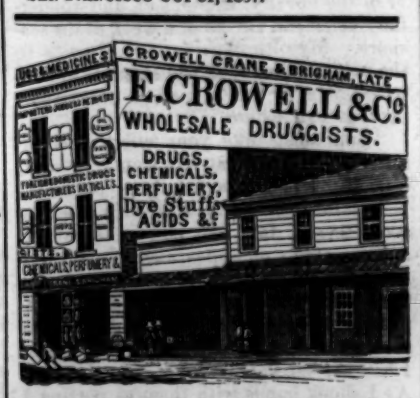
ALL MONEYS LOANED, will be upon First Class Securities—but borrowers will be required to pay all the expenses of searching titles, drawing mortgages and other papers—the right reserved to the Bank to say who shall search the titles, draw the papers, and the manner in which they shall be dtawn.

Gold Dust will be received and deposited at the United States Mint, or any Assay Office, for assay, and the depositors of thd same, charged the usual market rates for so doing.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange purchased and forwarded, charging usual commission in such cases, but no Exchange will be forwarded without funds or ample satisfactory security in hand.

The Bank is situated in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO. on the North-East Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, and will be open Daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. On every Saturday Evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, and on the Night previous to the sailing of the steamers from 7 o'clock, until 11 P. M. SAMUEL BRANNAN.

SAN FRANCISCO OCT 31, 1857.



THE LARGEST STOCK IN THIS STATE OF
Chemicals,
Drugs,
Medicines,
Perfumery,
Fancy Articles,
Dye Stuffs,
Acids,
And every article appertaining to the DRUG BUSINESS, which we offer at reduced rates, wholesale and retail.

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MESSRS. BOUCHER & GARWIG,
Strahl's New Building,
123 Sacramento Street, above Montgomery,
WOULD call the attention of gentlemen wishing Clothing made to order, to their well-selected and beautiful assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VELVETS,
And the choicest SILKS for Vesting, of the very latest styles.

Gentlemen wishing their Clothing made in the best and most fashionable manner, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. No gentleman will be asked to take our work unless we give full satisfaction in every particular.

N B—Our material is of the best quality to be had, made by experienced workmen; the make, fit and appearance surpassed by none in the city oc8

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLlowing valuable property, situated at and near Fiddletown, to wit: The undivided

ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN THE COSUMNES WATER CO.

The ditches of this company derive their water from the South Fork of the Cosumnes River, and supply the mines at Fiddletown and vicinity.

One-third interest in the
Cosumnes Saw Mill.
Situated on the South Fork of the Cosumnes, at the crossing of the Fiddletown and Indian Diggings roads.

One-third interest in the
Boscabel Farm,
Upon which the above Mill is situated.

All the foregoing can be purchased on LIBERAL TERMS. For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the premises, or to Messrs. Underwood & Hermance, No. 231 J street, Sacramento.

se24 3m WM. A. DAVIDSON.

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STILL TRIUMPHANT!
UNDER THE OLD MOTTO OF
"BETTER CLOTHING FOR LESS MONEY THAN CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE IN SAN FRANCISCO."
Constantly on hand—
Fine Black Frock and Dress Coats,
TALMAS, RAGLANS,
BLACK AND FANCY PANTS.
Also, every variety of
Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET BAGS,
Which we can and will sell cheaper than any other house in San Francisco.
☞ Remember the
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
No. 147 Washington Street,
jy22 Montgomery Block.

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110 and 112 Clay Street,
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CARPETS,
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&c., &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AT NEW YORK DRY GOODS STORE.
CHEAP DRY GOODS! 53 MONTGOMERY STREET
RICH SILK ROBES,
New Style of Stella Shawls,
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FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
FRENCH CAMBRICS AND JACONETS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
Ladies' Skirts, Hooped Skeleton,
CROWN, GRASS CLOTH, CORDED AND EMBROIDERED LADIES' AND MISSES' ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSE;
Gents' Shirts, Drawers, Gloves and
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Together with
A large stock of Carpetings, Mattings, Blankets, Flannels, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Setinets, Cassimeres, Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings.
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FISHER & CO.,
Introducers & Leaders of Styles,
Will offer to the Public, on
SATURDAY.....AUGUST 9TH,
....THEIR....
FALL AND WINTER STYLE,
Which has never been equalled in beauty and utility. Gentlemen are invited to call. Also, a large and fashionable assortment of new and desirable Goods, at Wholesale and Retail.
MONTGOMERY STREET,
Corner of Commercial. au13 3m

Fruit Trees.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING list of Trees, all of which are grown without irrigation, large and well branched. The price will be less than one-half the price of freight from New York to San Francisco. The Nursery is growing between orchard rows, and must be removed.

60,000 Peach	2 years from bud,	10 to 14 feet;
220,000 "	1 " "	8 to 12 feet;
30,000 Nectarine	1 " "	8 to 12 feet;
30,000 Apricot	1 " "	8 to 12 feet;
40,000 Plum	2 " "	12 to 16 feet;
40,000 Cherry	2 " "	10 to 14 feet;
60,000 Pear	2 " "	8 to 12 feet;
100,000 Apple	2 & 3 " "	4 to 12 feet;
300,000 Mazzard Cherry Stocks, 5 to 7 ft, VERY CHEAP.		

G. G. BRIGGS,
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ATTORNEY AT LAW
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Proctor in Admiralty,
Will attend to business in all the Courts of San Francisco and sister counties; also, Supreme Court of the State, and the Courts of the United States at San Francisco. Office—El Dorado Buildings, one door north of City Hall. oc22-3m

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APOTHECARIES' HALL,
No. 137 Montgomery street.

Little & Co.
Are regularly educated Apothecaries, graduates of Pharmaceutical Colleges; and confidently assert that they are the BEST QUALIFIED dispensers of MEDICINE in California.

Little & Co.
Challenge a comparison of their establishment with ANY Apothecary Store in the United States.

Little & Co.
Sell the BEST QUALITY OF MEDICINES at ONE-HALF the price asked by other Apothecaries

Little & Co.
Wish it distinctly understood that NO MISTAKES or BLUNDERS have EVER occurred in their establishment.

Little & Co.
Rely upon their own merits to patronage and PAY NO COMMISSIONS.

Little & Co.
Have no Doctor interested with them to send them business.

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Little & Co.
Respectfully invite the patronage of those who wish to obtain PURE MEDICINES at MODERATE prices.
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CONSUMPTION CURED
BY INHALING
Medicated Vapor.

FROM THE EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE I HAVE had in the practice of Inhalation of Medicated Vapor for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Palpitation of the Heart, &c., I am satisfied that it is the only rational treatment that can be employed with any hope of benefit to the patient.

I am convinced that ulcers in the lungs can only be cured by the direct application of the remedies to the diseased parts, and not by introducing medicines into the stomach.

I am satisfied that most of the medicines used by the profession do more harm than good by destroying the tone of the stomach, producing emaciation, loss of vital action, vitiating the circulating fluid, and in the end, death.

I am satisfied that if the medical profession would discard their pitiful jealousies, their singular distrust of new theories, and new remedies, and would seriously examine the treatment of lung and throat diseases by Inhalation of Medicated Vapor, that in one year the mortality from this source would be lessened one-third, if not one-half.

I am SATISFIED THAT CONSUMPTION IN ITS INCIPIENT STAGE CAN BE CURED, but becomes mortal by neglect, and hence, any one suffering from lung disease should LOSE NO TIME in seeking the aid of this treatment.

The prominent symptoms of Consumption are—Slight hacking cough, mostly perceptible on rising in the morning or on going to bed; tickling in the throat; sensible increase of the cough accompanied by a heavy, yellow mucus expectoration; Haemoptytis or raising of blood, which is one of the worst symptoms, as it indicates that tubercles have already formed in the lungs; pain in the chest or sides attended with difficulty of breathing; chills running up the back and through the limbs; hectic fever; night sweats; loss of appetite; diarrhoea, etc., etc.

I would therefore invite all who are suffering from the above described symptoms to try Medicated Vapor, as the best remedy. It will certainly do no harm, and if you desire to regain health, I assure you, it is the only effectual and rational treatment ever employed to relieve these deplorable maladies.

N. B.—Those wishing to consult me by letter, can do so by addressing S. M. TIBBETS, M. D. at 135 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Jy9 S. M. TIBBETS, M. D.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
143 & 145 CLAY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Have always on hand a full assortment of
PURE
Drugs,
Medicines,
Chemicals,
And all the Patent Medicines of the age, at the lowest possible prices.
Orders from the country promptly attended to. se17

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MANUFACTURER of MINERAL TEETH
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Block Work.
Office, No. 166 Clay Street, North Side,
Between Montgomery and Kearny,
SAN FRANCISCO.
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Corner of California and Sansome Streets,
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THIS WELL KNOWN and popular Establishment offers superior inducements to the traveling public, and to those wishing a quiet home. It is situated in convenient proximity to the business centre, and is conducted on the European plan.

The Proprietor, who has been engaged in this house since 1854, solicits a continuance of the patronage of his many friends, which, as heretofore, he will endeavor to merit by strict attention to their wants and comfort.

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BEAUTIFUL DESIGN
And Indelible Ink gratis for $2.50
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